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GLOSSARY

DER No. III.

A RUDIMENTARY

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WITH

HINTS ON ENGLISH PARSING.

"To err is human;
To forgive, divine."

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ERRATA.

Page.	Line	Incorrect.
8	3	પેનો
11	18	ડમ્બ
18	28	Shricked
19	10	ટેકડી
22	4	bird
24	7	આતુરાથી
28	17	રવતું
20	1	Lossened
33	5	ફીટ
33	8	ફ્લોઅૂલિ
37	5	એ
38	8	Borrow
38	29	*pp*
44	29	વિશશ
46	14	ગુછુડાં
47	8	Porringger
48	11	ઉઘડવું
50	29	let
52	24	પદડા
53	1	ખંદ્દો
57	2	ઠઠા
58	26	થરી ; ચ
59	6	ગપ્યા
60	14	shold
62	13	Babby
62	24	સેન્તર
62	29	યોંસો

ERRATA.

2	ડુબકી	ડુબકી
14	આટેસ્ટિ	આર્ટિસ્ટ
8	ઘુંઠણીયે	ઘુંટણીયે
6	તું જોશે નહી	તું જોશે
6	tbey	they
24	સાર્પે	શાર્પે
9	મઠી	ભઠી

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

એ = Hāte ઑ = Nŏt

[illegible]

NO. III.
ROYAL READERS.

THE SNAIL ON THE WALL.

Snail, *n.* (સ્નેલ) ગોકળગાય. A slow-creeping animal.
*Ails, *v.* (એઇલ્ઝ) દુઃખ થાયછે. Is wrong with.
What ails you? તને શું થયું છે ?
* Dame, *n.* (ડેમ) ઘરડી સ્ત્રી, ડોસી. An old woman.
Back, *n.* (બૅક) પાછળનો ભાગ. The hinder part.
Tears, *n.* (ટિયર્ઝ) આંસુ.
Po'em, *n.* (પોયમ) કવિતા. A piece of poetry.
* To learn, *inf.* (ટુ લર્ન) મોહડે કરવાને (મનમાં સમજીને). To get by heart.
Prize, *n.* (પ્રાઇઝ) ઇનામ. Reward.
Mas'ter, *n.* (માસ્ટર) શિક્ષક. A teacher.
Need, *v.* (નીડ) જરૂરપડવી. Have necessity for.
Sad, *a.* (સૅડ) દલગીરી ભરેલા. Sorrowful.
Tone, *n.* (ટોન) સાદ, અવાજ. Voice.
Mind, *v.* (માઇન્ડ) ધ્યાન આપવું. Notice, heed.
Let them see, તેમને જણાવ, તેમને જોવાદે.
* Hard, *a.* (હાર્ડ) મુશ્કેલ, કઠણ. Not easy to learn.
Like, *v.* (લાઇક) ઇચ્છુંછું, ગમેછે. Approve, wish.
As well as I can. મારાથી બને તેમ.
Laugh at me. મારી મશ્કેરી કરેછે.
Voice, *n.* (વૉઇસ) અવાજ, સ્વર.
Slow, *a.* (સ્લો) ધીમો, ઠોઠ. Heavy in wit.
Can't help it. તેનો કાંઇ ઉપાય નથી, તેના વગર ચાલતું નથી.
Sure, *a.* (શ્યુર) ખાતરીવાલા, દૃઢ. Firm; steady.
Watch, *v.* (વૉચ) તપાસીને જો. Observe.
Will get, *v.* (વીલગીટ) જઇપુગશે. Will reach.
Top, *n.* (ટૉપ) મથાળું. The highest place.
In time, વખતસર, સેવટે. Sufficiently early. Finally.

* May gain, *v.* (મે ગેન) મેળવશો, જીતશો. May win.
Like, *a.* (લાઇક) સંભવિત. [courage.
To lose heart, (ટુ લુઝ હાર્ટ) નાહિમ્મત થવું. To lose
When you are like to lose heart. જ્યારે તમને ના-
હિમ્મત થવાનો સંભવ હોય. [ચાલીગઈ.
She went on her way. તે ચાલતી થઇ, તે પોતાને માર્ગે
Thought, *v.* (થૉટ) વિચાર્યું. Considered.
Keep up, (કીપ અપ) ટકવું, નભવું. To maintain.
He could not keep up with the boys. તે છોકરાની
સાથે ટકી-નીભી શકે નહી.
Race, *v.* (રેસ) શરત. Running in competition.
Might run a race. હરીફાઇ કરી શકીશ. [mind.
* Re-solved', *v.* (રિઝૉલ્વ્ડ) નિશ્ચય કીધો. Made up his
* Task, *n.* (ટાસ્ક) પાઠ, ધંડા. Lesson.
At last, *ad.* (ઍટ લાસ્ટ) સેવટે. [into view.
Called up, (કૉલ્ડ અપ) બોલાવ્યા, ખડા કીધા. Brought
To re-peat', *inf.* (ટુ રીપીટ) મોહડે બોલવાને. To recite.
Had * Re-cit'ed, *v.* (હૅડ રીસાઇટેડ) મોહડે બોલી રહ્યા.
Had repeated aloud.
Turn, *n.* (ટર્ન) વારો. Successive course.
Would fail, *v.* (ફ્રેલ) નિષ્ફળ થશે, વળશે નહી. Would
be disappointed.
Did miss, *v.* (ડિડ મિસ) મુક્યો, છોડીદીધો. Did omit.
Well done, શાબાશ!
Rest, *a.* (રેસ્ટ) બાકીના. Remaining; others.
Please, *v.* (પ્લીઝ) કૃપા-મેહરબાની કરી (માન આપવા
સારૂ આ શબ્દ વપરાયછે).
There was a loud lough. હસાહસ થઇ રહી. [page 40 c.
Crawl, *inf.* (ક્રૉલ) પેટે ચાલવું. To creep. E. Parsing
Bit by bit, ધીરેધીરે, હાસ્તે હાસ્તે. Gradually, slowly.
Went on and on. ચાલ્યા કીધી-આગળ આગળ ચાલ્યા
કીધી.

Give up, (ગિવ અપ) છોડીદેવું Abandon.
Cheer, *n.* (ચીઅર) ખુશાલીનો પોકાર, હર્ષનાદ. Acclamation.
Rang, *v.* (રૅન્ગ) ગાજી રહ્યું. Resounded.
Glad, *a.* (ગ્લૅડ) ખુશ. Pleased, happy.
Lit'tle, *a.* (લિટ્લ) નાહનો.

LITTLE JIM.

Cot'tage, *n.* (કૉટેજ) ઝુંપડું. A small house, a cot.
* Thatched, *a.* (થૅચ્ડ) છાપરું. With a straw roof.
Out-side, *n.* (આઉટસાઇડ) બહારની બાજુ. Exterior.
Mean, *a.* (મીન) નજીવી, હલકી. Of little value, poor.
Ev'er-y-thing, (એવરિથિંગ) દરેક ચીજ.
Cot, *n.* (કૉટ) ઝુંપડું. Cottage.
* Won'drous, *a.* (વન્ડ્રસ) અજાયબ જેવી. Causing wonder; more than you would look for.
Neat, *a.* (નીટ) સ્વચ્છ. Tidy.
Clean, *a.* (ક્લીન) ચોખ્ખી. Free from dirt, neat.
Dark, *a.* (ડાર્ક) અંધારી. Destitute of light.
Storm'y, *a.* (સ્ટૉર્મિ) તોફાની. Tempestuous.
Was Howl'ing, *v.* (હાઉલિંગ) ભયંકર પોકાર કરતો-ઘુઘવાટો કરીને વાતો હતો. Was making a loud, dreary sound
Wild, *ad.* (વાઇલ્ડ) અતિશય, ઠેકાણા વગરનો. Disorderly, extravagantly. (E. Parsing p. 79, s 55).
* Pa'tient, *a.* (પેશન્ટ) ધૈર્યવાન, ધીરજવાળી. Bearing much without a grumble.
Knelt, *v.* (નેલ્ટ) ઘુંટણે પડી. Fell on the knees.
Be-side', *prep.* (બીસાઇડ) પાસે. Near.
Death-'bed, *n.* (ડેથબેડ) મોતનું બીછાનું, મરણશૈયા. The bed on which a person is confined in his last sickness.
Worn-out, (વૉર્ન આઉટ) તવાઈ-લેવાઈ-ગયલું.
Crea'ture, *n.* (ક્રીચર) પ્રાણી. A living being.
Bright, *a.* (બ્રાઇટ) પ્રકાશીત, ચકચકીત. Shining.

Grown, *p.p.* (ગ્રોન) થયલી. Become.

Dim, *a.* (ડિમ) ઝાંખી. Dull.

Coll′ier, *n.* (કૉલિઅર) કોલસા ખોદનાર. One who works in a coal mine.

On′ly child, (ઑાન્લી ચાઇલ્ડ) એક પુરૂં-એકનું એક બચ્ચું.

* Bri′ny, *a.* (બ્રાઇનિ) ખારી. Salt, like sea water.

Tear, *n.* (ટીઅર) આંસુ.

Fast, *ad.* (ફાસ્ટ) જલદીથી. Quickly.

Hur′ry-ing, *ppr.* (હરીઇંગ) ઝડપથી પડતાં હતાં, વેહતાં હતાં.

Cheek, *n.* (ચીક) ગાલ. Either side of the mouth covering the jaws. [worship.

Of′fered up, (ઑફર્ડ અપ) કીધી. Presented in

Pray′er, *n.* (પ્રેઅર) પ્રાર્થના. Worship.

*In thought. મનમાં. In the mind, without speaking.

A-fraid′, *a.* (અફ્રેડ) બીધી. Struck with fear. (E P.p. 17c.)

Lest, *conj.* (લેસ્ટ) રખેને. For fear that.

Might wak′en, *v.* (માઇટ વેકન) જગાડે. Might rouse

Far bet′ter, (ફારબેટર) ઘણી સારી રીતે, ઘણુંજ.

Love, *n.* (લવ) પ્યાર. Ardent affection.

Up-lift′-ed, *a.* (અપ લિફ્ટેડ) ઉંચા કીધેલા. Raised up, lifted up.

Suf′-fer-er, *n.* (સફરઅર) દુઃખ ખમનાર. One who suffers.

Will spare, *v.* (વિલ સ્પેર) બચાવશે. Save.

Her-self′, *pron.* (હરસેલ્ફ) પોતાને, તેણીને.

In-stead′, *adv.* (ઇન્સ્ટેડ) બદલે. In the place of.

An′-swer, *n.* (ઑનસર) જવાબ. Reply.

Soft, *ad.* (સૉફ્ટ) ધીમેથી. Slowly.

An′gels, *n.* (ઍન્જેલ્સ) દેવદૂત, ફેરસ્તા. Divine messengers.

Smile, *v.* (સ્માઇલ) હસેછે. Laugh slightly.

* Beck′on, *v.* (બેકન) હાથની ઇસારત કરી બોલાવેછે. Call by a wave of the hand.

Dry, *a.* (ડ્રાઇ) તરસ્યો. Thirsty.

* Moist′en, *v.* (મૉઇસન) ભીંજવ. Make wet.

Lips, *n.* (લિપ્સ) હોઠ.
Gen'tle, *a.* (જેન્ટલ) ધીમા. Slow. [fear.
Trem'bl-ing. *ppr.* (ટ્રેમ્બ્લિંગ) ધ્રુજતા. Shaking with
Haste, *n.* (હેસ્ટ) ઉતાવળ. Hurry.
Held, *v.* (હેલ્ડ) ધર્યું. Carried.
Tea-cup, *n.* (ટી કપ) ચાનું પ્યાલું. A cup of tea.
Ti'ny, *a.* (ટાઇની) નાહના. Very small.
Sips, *n.* (સિપ્સ) ઘુંટડા (હોઠથી ચુસેલા). Small draughts.
Good-night, *n.* (ગુડનાઇટ) રાતની સલામ.
I will go to sleep. હું સુઈ જાઉંછું.
Alas, *interj.* (અૅલાસ) અફસોસ.
Was dy'ing, *v.* (ડાઇંગ) મરીજતો હતો. [79 s 55).
Dear, *ad.* (ડીઅર) વાહલથી, પ્યારથી. Fondly (E. P. p.
Had ut'tered, *v.* (હૅડ અટર્ડ) બોલ્યો હતો. Had spoken.
Might hope, *v.* (માઇટ હોપ) આશા રાખે. Might expect.
To hear, *inf.* (ટુ હીઅર) સાંભળવાને. To listen.
(Was) o'pened, *v.* (ઓપન્ડ) ઉઘાડવામાં આવ્યો. Unclosed.
Step, *n.* (સ્ટેપ) પગલું. Pace.
Nei'ther, *a.* (નાઇધર) બેમાનું એકે નહી. Not either.
All was over. સઘળું થઈ ચુક્યું.
Can'dle, *n.* (કૅન્ડલ) મીણબત્તી, બત્તી. Light.
To'wards, *prep.* (ટોઅર્ડ્ઝ) તરફ. In the direction to.
* Quiv'er-ing, *ppr.* (ક્વિવરિંગ) ધ્રુજતા. Shaking; trembling with strong feeling.
* To'ken, *n.* (ટોકન) નિશાની, સાબેતી. Sign or proof.
Grief, *n.* (ગ્રીફ) શોક, દલગીરી. Sorrow.
* Fain, *ad.* (ફેન) ખુશીથી. Gladly.
Con-ceal', *v.* (કનસીલ) છુપાવે. Hide.
Has joined, *v.* (હૅઝ જોઇન્ડ) સાથે મળીછે.
* Strick'en, *a.* (સ્ટ્રિકન) દલગીરીથી નરમ થઈ ગયલું. Bowed down with grief.
Cou'ple, *n.* (કપ્લ) જોડું. Pair; Man and wife.

Heart, *n.* (હાર્ટ) હૈયું. [down.
Bowed down, (બાઉડ ડાઉન) નરમ પડી ગયલું. Crushed
Sad'ness, *n.* (સૅડનૅસ) દલગીરી. Sorrow.
Hum'bly, *ad.* (અમબ્લિ) નમ્રતાથી. With Humility.
Heav'en, *n.* (હૅવ્ન) The abode of the blessed.

THE TEA-FARMER.

Tea-farm'er, *n.* (ટી ફાર્મર) ચાનેા ખેડુત. A man who has a large piece of ground and grows a great many tea-plants.
Once upon a time. એકવાર, એકવેળાએ.
At all, *adv.* (ઍટ ઑલ) તદન, બીલકુલ. Entirely.
Coun'try, *n.* (કન્ટ્રી) દેશ. Native land, region.
Old'en, *a.* (ઓલ્ડન) જુના, અસલના. Ancient.
People, *n.* (પીપલ) લેાકેા. Persons in general.
Used to drink, પીતા હતા, પીવાની ટેવ હતી. (Were in the habit of drinking) accustomed to drink.
Ale, *n.* (એલ) એલ જાતનેા દારૂ. A kind of wine.
Sweet, *a.* (સ્વીટ) મીઠેા. Agreeable to the taste.
* Mead, *n.* (મીડ) એક જાતનેા મીઠેા દારૂ. A sweet kind of wine made of honey and water.
* Tank'ard, *n.* (ટૅન્ગકાર્ડ) મેાટેા સીસેા. A large drinking can. [placed.
Stood, *v.* (સ્ટુડ) ઉભા રેહતા, મુકવામાં આપતા. Were
Break'fast, *a.* (બ્રેકફાસ્ટ) નાસ્તાની. The first meal in the day. (E. P. p. 15 *b*).
Cof'fee, *n.* (કૉફી) કાફી. An invigorating beverage.
Treat, *n.* (ટ્રીટ) ખુશી ઉપજાવે એવી વસ્તુ. An entertainment.
At length, *ad.* (ઍટ લેન્ગ્થ) આખરે. At last. (E. P. p. 60 *c*.)
Boiled, *v.* (બૉઇલ્ડ) ઉકાળી. [loosely.
* Strewed, *v.* (સ્ટ્રુડ) પાંથરીઆ. Spread or scattered

Ba´con, *n.* (બેકન) ડુક્કરનું આંથેલું માંસ. Swine's flesh salted or pickled.

Din'ner, *n.* (ડિનર) બારે ખાણું. The principal meal of the day.

Ate, *v.* (ઍટ) ખાધું.

Threw away, (થ્રુ અવે) ફેંકી દીધું.

Pound, *n.* (પાઉન્ડ) રતલ. A weight of sixteen ounces.

The rich, (ધ રિચ) પૈસાદાર માણસો. (E. P. page 1).

Cheap, *a.* (ચીપ) સસ્તું. Of small value.

Can en-joy', *v.* (કૅન એન્જોય) ભોગવી શકે. Can take pleasure.

Leaf, *n.* (લીફ) પાંદડું, પાન.

Grows, *n.* (ગ્રોઝ) ઉગેછે. Vegetates.

* Plen'ti-ful-ly, *ad.* (પ્લેન્ટિફુલિ) પુષ્કળ. In great abundance.

Lands, *n.* (લૅન્ડસ) દેશો. Countries.

Su'gar, *n.* (શુગર) ખાંડ.

Vi'sit-or, *n.* (વિઝિટર) મળવા આવનાર. One who goes to see another.

Serv'ant, *n.* (સર્વન્ટ) ચાકર. Menial.

Cot'ta-ger, *n.* (કૉટેજર) ઝુંપડામાં રહેનાર. One who lives in a cottage.

Sells, *v.* (સેલ્સ) વેચેછે. Exchanges for money.

Buy, *v.* (બાય) ખરીદ કરેછે. Purchase.

Cloth'ing, *n.* (ક્લોધિંગ) કપડાં. Dress, garment, clothes.

Fam'-i-ly, *n.* (ફૅમિલિ) કુટુંબ. A household establishment.

Tea-plants, *n.* (ટી પ્લાન્ટસ) ચાના છોડ.

Read'y, *a.* (રેડિ) તૈયાર. Prepared, fitted.

Farm'er, *n.* (ફાર્મર) ખેડુત. Cultivator. [E. P. p 45.

To be gath'ered, *inf.* એકઠા કરવાના. To be collected.

Bu'sy, *a.* (બિઝિ) ઉદ્યોગી. Fully employed.

Pull off, (પુલ ઑફ) તોડી નાખેછે. Pluck.

Bas'kets, *n.* (બાસ્કેટસ) ટોપલીઓ. Vessels made of twigs rushes &c.

Full, *a.* (ફુલ) ભરેલી. Filled completely.

Are car'ried, *v.* (આર કૅરિડ) લઇ જવામાં આવેછે. Are conveyed.

Pan, *n.* (પૅન) પેનો, કઢાઇ. A broad and shallow vessel.

Fire, *n.* (ફાયર) દેવતા.

Keep turning them about. તેમને આમતેમ ફેરવ્યા કરેછે, તેમને ઉપર તળે કરેછે, તેમને ફેરવફેરવ કરેછે.

As soon as, જેવાંકે, તરતજ.

To crack, *inf.* (ટુ ક્રૅક) તડકવા, ભાંગવા. To break into chinks. [Labourers.

Work-peo'ple, *n.* (વર્ક પીપલ) કારીગર, મજુર.

Are spread, *v.* (આર સ્પ્રેડ) પાંથરવામાં આવેછે. Are scattered over.

Roll up, (રોલ અપ) વીંટો વાળેછે. Inwrap.

Press, *v.* (પ્રેસ) દાબી કાઢેછે. Squeeze.

Juice, *n.* (જ્યુસ) રસ. The sap of vegetables.

To curl, *inf.* (ટુ કર્લ) ગુચ્છલાં વળવાં. To shrink into ringlets; to twist.

Twist, *inf.* (ટ્વિસ્ટ) આમળો વળવો. To wind.

Picks out, (પિક્સ આઉટ) ચુંટી કાઢેછે, પસંદ કરેછે.

Mar'ket, *n.* (મારકિટ) બજાર. Place of sale.

March'ing off, (મારચિંગ ઑફ) કુચકરી જતાં, ચાલીજતાં, જતાં. Walking in order.

Chest, *n.* (ચેસ્ટ) પેટી. The trunk; a large close box.

Slung, *pp.* (સ્લંગ) લટકાવેલી. Hung.

Shoul'der, *n.* (શોલ્ડર) ખભું.

Pole, *n.* (પોલ) વાંસ, લાંબી લાકડી. A long staff.

*Bam-boo', *n.* (બૅમ્બુ) વાંસ. The stem of a tall strong reed.

*Mer'-chant, *v.* (મર્ચંટ) વેપારી. One who buys and sells

Of'fers, *v.* (ઑફર્સ) બતાવેછે-આપેછે. Shows; gives.

Sale, *n.* (સેલ) વેચવું (તે). Act of selling.

Buys, *v.* (બાઇઝ) ખરીદ કરેછે. Purchases.

Con-sists' (of), *v.* (કનસિસ્ટસ ઑવ) Is made up of.

Num'ber, *n.* (નમ્બર) સંખ્યા· Many.
Strings, *n.* (સ્ટ્રિન્ગ્ઝ) દોરીઓ. Small cords.
Brass, *n.* (બ્રાસ) પિત્તળની· આર્ટિકલ્નુ *adj.* છે. E. P. page. 156
* Coins, *n.* (કૉઇન્સ) સિક્કા, પૈસા. Pieces of stamped metal, money.
Val'ue, *n.* (વૅલ્યુ) કિંમત. Price.
Sum, *n.* (સમ) રકમ. Quantity of money.
When-ev'-er, *ad.* (હ્વેન એવર) જ્યારે, જ્યારે. At whatever time.

TIT FOR TAT. અવેજ, બદલો.

Was sit'ting, (વૉઝ સિટીંગ) બેઠો હતો.
Steps, *n.* (સ્ટેપ્સ) પાયરી, પગથીઆં. The round of a ladder.
Broom, *n.* (બ્રુમ) સાવરણી; બુતારો; ઝાડુ. A beson.
Bread, *n.* (બ્રેડ) રોટલી. Loaf.
But'ter, *n.* (બટર) માખણ.
Some'-bo-dy, *n.* (સમબડી) કોઇ માણસ. A person unknown.
Kind'ly, *n.* (કાઇન્ડલિ) મેહેરબાની કરીને. Benevolently.
* Mer'-ri-ly, *ad.* (મેરિલિ) આનન્દથી; ખુશાલીમાં. In a happy way.
* (was) Hum'ming, *v.* (હમિંગ) મનમાં ગાતો હતો, ગણગણતો હતો· Singing without words.
Tune, *n.* (ટ્યૂન) રાગ, તાલ. A short air or melody.
Qui'et-ly, *ad.* (ક્વાયટલિ) શાંતરીતે, ચુપચુપ. Calmly.
Called out, (કૉલ્ડ આઉટ) બોલાવ્યો. Addressed, named.
Fel'low, *n.* (ફેલો) સખશ·
Hear'ing, *ppr.* (હીઅરીંગ) સાંભળીને. Listening.
Spok'en (to), *pp.* (સ્પોકન ટુ) બોલાવેલો. Called. Made mention of.
Rose, *v.* (રોઝ) ઉઠ્યો. Got up. Awoke.
Pricked, *v.* (પ્રિક્ટ) ઉભા કીધા. Raised up.
Pricked up his ears. પોતાના કાન ટેહર્યા. Listened sharply.

Wagged, *v.* (વૅગ્ડ) હલાવી. Moved, shook.
Held out. હાથ લાંબો કરીને આપવા કાંધું-ની આગળ ધર્યો.
Stretched out, (સ્ટ્રેચ્ડ આઉટ) લાંબું કીધું. Drawn out in length. Extended.
Hit, *v.* (હિટ) માર્યો. Struck.
Rap, . (રૅપ) સપાટો, ઝપાટો.
Has′ti-ly, *ad.* (હેસ્ટીલી) ઝડપથી. Quickly.
Drew back, (ડ્રુ બૅક) પાછો ખેંચી લીધો.
Howl′ing, *ppr.* (હાઉલિંગ) રડતો, બૂમ મારતો. Crying.
* Dread′ful-ly, *ad.* (ડ્રેડફુલિ) ભયંકર રીતે. Very much; full of fear.
*Cru′-el, *a.* (ક્રુઅલ) નિર્દય, ઘાતકી. Unkind, wicked.
*Mis′chief, *n.* (મિસ્ચીફ) નુકસાન; ઉપદ્રવ; લુચ્ચાઈભરેલી હિકમત. Naughty trick.
Gen′tle-man, *n.* (જેન્ટલમન) ગૃહસ્થ. A man of good [breeding.
Win′dow, *n.* (વિન્ડો) બારી.
O′pen-ing, *ppr.* (ઓપનિંગ) ઉઘાડીને. Unclosing.
Street door, (સ્ટ્રીટ ડોર) મોહલ્લાનું બારણું.
To cross over. ઓળંગીને આવવું;-થી આવવું. To pass [over
Hold′ing, *ppr.* (હોલ્ડિંગ) પકડીને, રાખીને. Keeping.
Fin′ger, *n.* (ફિન્ગર) આંગળી.
Thumb, *n.* (થમ્બ) અંગુઠો.
Between his finger and thumb. તેની ચપટીમાં.
Would you like this? આ તને ગમે છે?
Please, *v.* (પ્લીઝ) મેહરબાની કરો, ગમતો. Like; choose.
Smil′ing, *ppr.* (સ્માઇલિંગ) હસીને. Looking gay.
* (to) Seize, *inf.* (સીઝ) પકડવા. Lay hold of.
Mo′ment, *n.* (મોમેન્ટ) વખત, પળ. Instant.
Just at that moment. તેજ વખત, તેજ ક્ષણે, તત્કાળ.
* Se-vere′, *a.* (સીવીઅર) સખત. Sharp, sore.
Knuck′les, *n.* (નક્લ્સ) વેઢા, હાથનાં આંગળાં વાળવાથી થયલો પાછળનો ઢેકો, ટાંચાં. Knee-like joints of the fingers.

Roared out, (રોર્ડ આઉટ) બુમ પાડી. Clamoured.
Bull, *n.* (બુલ) ગોધો, સાંડ. The male of cattle.
Face, *n.* (ફેસ) ચેહરો. Form, look. [scouring.
Rub′bing, *ppr.* (રબીંગ) લુછીને, ચોલીને. Wiping.
Hurt, *v.* (હર્ટ) ઇજા કરવા. Injure.
Did ask for, (ડિડ આસ્ક ફૅાર) માંગ્યું. Begged.
Six′-pence, *n.* (સિક્સપેન્સ) છ પેનીનો એક સિક્કો: સિક્સ પેન્સ.
Just now, (જસ્ટ નાઉ) હમણાજ.
* Served, *v.* (સર્વ્ડ) વર્ત્યો, ચાલ્યો. Did to, treated.
As you served him I have served you. જેવો તું તેની જોડે વર્ત્યો તેમ હું તારી જોડે વર્ત્યો.
*Re-mem′-ber, *v.* (રિમેંમ્બર) યાદ રાખજે. Keep in mind.
Can feel, *v.* (કૅન ફીલ) લાગી શકેછે. Can have perception by the touch.
To be-have′ *inf.* (બીહેવ) વર્તવું, ચાલવું. To act.
Kind′ly, *ad.* (કાઇન્ડલિ) માયાથી. With kindness.
Dumb, *a.* (ડમ્બ) મુગાં. Unable to speak.
An′i-mals, *n.* (ઍનિમલ્ઝ) પ્રાણી Living breathing beings. [to come.
In fu′ture, (ઇન ફ્યુચર) ભવિષ્યમાં, હવે પછી. In time

PROVERBS.

Prov′erbs, *n.* (પ્રૅાવર્બ્સ) કેહવતો. Well-known truths. Old sayings. [a part omitted.
El-lip′tic-al, *a.* (ઍલિપ્ટિકલ) ન્યુનપદ, અધુરૂં. Having
Fol′-lowing, *a.* (ફૅાલોઇંગ) નીચેના, હેઠળ આવતા.
Re-quired′, *pp.* (રીક્વાયર્ડ) જોઇએ-જરૂરના છે. Needed.
Quar′rel, *n.* (ક્વારલ) કજીઓ. Brawl.
Glit′ters, *v.* (ગ્લિટર્સ) ચલકે છે. Shines.
To pro′mise, *inf.* (પ્રૅામિસ) વચન આપવું To give assurance.
Quick, *a.* (ક્વિક) ઉતાવળા. Active, prompt.

To per-form´ *inf.* (પર્ફૉર્મ) બજાવવું, કરવું, પાળવું. To do; accomplish.
Necessituous; poor.
Need'y, *a.* (નીડિ) તંગીમાં આવી પડેલો, ગરજવાન, ગરીબ.
Ought, *v.* (ઑટ) જોઈએ.
Come what may. ગમે તે થાઓ; થવાનું હોય તે થાઓ.
Com´pa-ny, *n.* (કમ્પની) સંગત, સોબત. Association.
Num´ber, *n.* (નમ્બર) સંખ્યા. Multitude.
(to) Slip, *inf.* (સ્લિપ) લપસીજવું, સરીજવું. To slide, glide.
Tongue, *n.* (ટન્ગ) જીભ. The instrument of speech and taste.
Com-mand´, *v.* (કમાન્ડ) હુકમમાં રાખો, વશ રાખો. Govern, hold in subjection.
Tem´per, *n.* (ટૅમ્પર) સ્વભાવ. Disposition.
Lest, *conj.* (લેસ્ટ) નહિતો. If not.

THE HUMMING BIRD. ગણગણનું પક્ષી.

Un´der, *prep.* (અન્ડર) નીચે. Beneath, Below.
Shade, *n.* (શેડ) છાંયો. Shadow.
End, *n.* (ઍન્ડ) છેડો. Extremity.
Twigs, *n.* (ટ્વિગ્સ) ડાળી, ડાંખળી. Branches.
Hangs, *v.* (હૅન્ગ્સ) લટકે છે, ઝુલેછે. Suspends.
Ti´ny, *n.* (ટાઇનિ) ઘણો ન્હાનો. Very small.
Nest, *n.* (નૅસ્ટ) માળો. An Abode of birds.
Swings, *v.* (સ્વિન્ગ્સ) હીલેછે, ઝુલા ખાયછે. Moves to and fro; waves.
Light, *a.* (લાઇટ) હલકો. Not heavy.
Feath'er, *n.* (ફૅધર) પીછ. A plume.
Chief'ly, *ad.* (ચીફ્લિ) મુખ્યત્વે કરીને. Especially.
Moss, *n.* (મૉસ) લીલ.
[feathers of birds.
* Down, *n.* (ડાઉન) રૂઆં. The soft hair under the
Snug, *n.* (સ્નગ) સુખદાયક. Comfortable.
Lie, *v.* (લાઇ) પડેલાં છે. Are; remain.
Size, *n.* (સાઇઝ) કદ. Bulk. Peas, *n.* (પીઝ) વટાણા.

Snow, *n.* (સ્નો) બરફ. [attention, observe.
Watch, *v.* (વૉચ) તપાસીને જુઓ. Look with
Mo'ment, *n.* (મોમેન્ટ) ક્ષણ, જરાવાર. Instant; minute.
We shall see. આપણને માલમ પડશે, આપણે જોઇશું.
Has built, *v.* (હૅઝ બિલ્ટ) બાંધ્યો છે. Has constructed.
Sip, *n.* (સિપ) (મોઢથી જરા પીધેલો) ઘુંટડો. A small draught taken with the lips.

Hon'ey, *n.* (હની) મધ. Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers. [delightful.
Love'ly, *a.* (લવ્લિ) અતિસુંદર, રમણીય. Pleasing,
Flow'ers, *n.* (ફ્લાઉઅર્ઝ) ફુલો, પુષ્પો.
*Scent, *v.* (સેન્ટ) ખુશબોદાર કરેછે. Fill with sweet smell.
Yon'der, *ad.* (યૉન્ડર) પેલીબાજુ. At a distance within
Deep, *a.* (ડીપ) ઘાડું, ઘોર. Thick. [view.
Wood, *n.* (વુડ) જંગલ, વન. A forest.
Strange, *a.* (સ્ટ્રેન્જ) અજાયબજેવાં, વિચિત્ર. Wonderful.
Shape, *n.* (શેપ) આકાર. Form. [બાજુએ.
Grow, *v.* (ગ્રો) ઉગેછે. Vegetate. All about, બધી
Mon'keys, *n.* (મન્ગકીઝ) વાંદરા. Apes.
But'ter-flies, *n.* (બટર ફ્લાઇઝ) પતંગીઆ. A group of beautiful winged insects.

Or'chids, *n.* (ઑર્કિડસ) એક જાતના ફુલ. [Almost.
Near'ly, *ad.* (નીઅર્લિ) ઘણુંકરીને, ઘણુંખરૂં. સો વસા.
Warm, *a.* (વૉર્મ) ગરમ. Hot.
Hark! *interj.* (હાર્ક) સાંભળો. Listen. (E. P. p. 66*a*.)
World, *n.* (વર્લ્ડ) દુનીઆ. The earth. Universal
Nut, *n.* (નટ) કોટલાંથી ઢંકાયલું ગરવાળું ફળ. [empire.
Ha'zel-nut, *n.* (હેઝલનટ) હેઝલનું ફળ. The nut or fruit of hazel. [or paint in words; explain.
* (can) De-scribe', *v.* (ડીસ્ક્રાઇબ) વર્ણન કરી શકું. Draw
Crest, *n.* (ક્રેસ્ટ) કલગી. Tuft or plume on the head.
* Spar'-kles, *v.* (સ્પાર્કલ્સ) ચળકેછે. Twinkles.

Col'our, *n.* (કલર) રંગ. Hue, tint.
Gold, *a.* (ગોલ્ડ) સોનાના રંગજેવું. Of a gold colour.
Pur'ple, *a.* (પર્પલ) જાંબુઆ. Mixture of red and blue.
Scarce'ly, *ad.* (સ્કેર્સ્લિ) ભાગ્યજ, ક્વચીત. Seldom.
Ends, *v.* (એન્ડ્ઝ) છેડો આવેછે. Terminates.
Be-gins', *v.* (બીગિન્સ) શરૂ થાયછે. Commences.
Will see, *v.* (ઉવિલ સી) જોશો, જાણશો. Will know.
Hot, *a.* (હૉટ) ગરમ. Warm.
Ame'ri-ca, (અમેરિકા) એક ખંડનું નામ છે કે જે કોલમ-
  બસે ઈ. સ. ૧૪૯૨ મા શોધી કાઢયો હતો. A continent, discovered by Columbus in A. D. 1492.
Groves, *n.* (ગ્રોવ્ઝ) કુંજ, ઝાડોની ઘટા. Cluster of trees.
A-live', *a.* (અૅ લાઇવ) સજીવન, ભરપુર. Full of; lively.
Flash, *v.* (ફ્લૅશ) ચળકયા કરેછે, ચમક ચમક કરેછે.
  Break forth with a flood of light. [dressed.
Clad, *p.p.* (ક્લૅડ) સજાયલાં, સણગારેલાં. Clothed,
Rain'-bow, *n.* (રેનબો) વરસાદની કમાન. An arch of
  various colours. [Wearied.
(Is) tired, *v.* (ટાયર્ડ) કંટાળી જાયછે, થાકી જાયછે.
Pic'ture, *n.* (પિક્ચર) ચિત્ર, છબી. Painting. [(E. p. 47*b.*)
To hatch, *inf.* (હૅચ) સેવવાને. To bring forth young.
Young *ones*, (યન્ગ ઉઅન્ઝ) બચ્ચાં. (E. p. 29*b.*)
Moth'er-bird, *n.* (મધરબર્ડ) મા પક્ષી, માદા. The
  female bird.
*Mate, *n.* (મેટ) નર પક્ષી, વર. The male bird.
Takes her place તેની જગાએ બેશેછે.
Springs up, *v.* (સ્પ્રિંગ્સ અપ) કુદકો મારેછે. Leaps forth.
Darts away, (ડાર્ટસ) ઝડપથી ઉડી જાયછે. Flies rapidly.
*Choos'es, *v.* (ચુઝીઝ) પસંદ કરેછે. Picks out.
*Hov'ers, *v.* (હૉવર્ઝ) પાંખ ફફડાવ્યા કરેછે. Flutters.
Gets, *v.* (ગેટસ) મેળવેછે. Obtains.
It is from this that she gets her name, અને આ પરથી
  તેનુ નામ (ધું ધું કરતું પક્ષી) પડયું છે.

*In'sects, *n.* (ઇન્સેક્ટ્સ) જીવડાં. Very small creatures, [as flies.
Hard'ly, *ad.* (હાર્ડલિ) ભાગ્યજ. Scarcely.
Hidd'en, *p. p.* (હિડન) છુપાયલાં, સંતાયલાં. Concealed.
Bot'tom, *n.* (બૉટમ) તળીઉં. The lowest part.
Spies out, (સ્પાઇઝ આઉટ) શોધી કાઢેછે. Discovers.
Darts, *v.* (ડાર્ટ્સ) ઘાલેછે. Throws.
Midst, *n.* (મિડ્સ્ટ) વચ્ચે. Middle.
Stick, *v.* (સ્ટિક) વળગી રહેછે. Cling fast.
Stick'y, *a.* (સ્ટિકી) ચીકણી, ચોંટી જાય એવી. Glutinous.
Had been rubbed, *v.* ઘસ્યો હોય.
Glue, *n.* (ગ્લુ) સરસ.
As if it had been rubbed with glue જાણે તેને સરસ લગાડ્યો હોય તેમ.
Swal'lows, *v.* (સ્વાલોઝ) ગળી જાયછે. Takes into the [stomach.
E-nough', *n.* (ઇનિફ) પુરતાં. Sufficiency. (E. p. p. 85.)
When she has had enough of insects તેને પુરતાં જીવડાં મળેછે ત્યારે.
Sips, *v.* (સિપ્સ) ગોટ ભરેછે. Imbibes in small quantity
Size, *n.* (સાઇઝ) કદ. Causes, *v.* (કૉઝિઝ) ઉપજાવેછે.
Feed upon, (ફીડ અપૉન) ખાઇને જીવેછે.

THE HUMMINGBIRD.

Fai'r'y-like, (ફેરિ લાઇક) પરીના જેવું ખુબસુરત.
Sun'ny, *a.* (સનિ) પ્રકાશીત, તડકાવાળાં. Warmed by the rays of the sun.
Crea'ture, *n.* (ક્રીચર) પ્રાણી. A living being.
*De-light', *n.* (ડીલાઇટ) સુખ, ખુશી. Happiness.
*Ra'di-ant, *a.* (રેડિઅન્ટ) પ્રકાશીત. Shinning; sending out rays; cheerful.
Is lands, *n.* (આયલન્ડસ) ટાપુઓ. Lands surrounded [by water on all sides.
*Fra'grant, *n.* (ફ્રગ્રન્ટ) ખુશબોદાર. Sweet-smelling.
Spices, *n.* (સ્પાઇસીઝ) તેજાના. Fragrant vegetable, [productions.
Grow, *v.* (ગ્રો) ઉગેછે. Vegetate.

*Glanc ing, *p.pr.* (ગ્લૅન્સિંગ) ત્રાંસું ઉડી જતાં. Darting quickly, like rays of light.

To and fro, *ad.* (ટુ ઍન્ડ ફ્રો) આમતેમ, અહીં તહીં. Backward and forward.

Liv'ing, *a.* (લિવિન્ગ) જીવતા. Having life. (E. P. p. 156.)

Fire, *n.* (ફાયર) દેવતા, આતશ. Flame, light.

Flit, *v.* (ફ્લિટ) આમતેમ ઉડવું, ફડફડવું. Flutter.

Scarce, *ad.* (સ્કેર્સ) ભાગ્યજ, જવલે. Hardly.

*Pal-met'to, *n.* (પાલ્મેટો) એક જાતનુ તાડનુ ઝાડ. A kind of fan-palm, found in the Southern States of America. [Palm-trees with leaves like a fan.

*Fan'palm, *n.* (ફૅન પામ) પોહળાં પાત્રાંવાળું તાડનું ઝાડ.

* An'-ci-ent, *a.* (એન્શંટ) અસલી, જુનું. Old.

Silk'y, *a.* (સિલ્કિ) નરમ, રેશમ જેવું. Like silk, soft and smooth. [soft cotton.

Cot'ton down, (કૉટન ડાઉન) ઘણોજ નરમ રૂ. Fine

Rears, *v.* (રીઅર્ઝ) ઉછરેછે. Breeds.

Ti'ny, *a.* (ટાઇનિ) ઘણો નહાનો. Very small.

Brood, *n.* (બ્રુડ) વેતરના બચ્ચાં. A hatch, offspring.

*Slen'der, *a.* (સ્લેન્ડર) નાજુક. Very slight.

Twig, *n.* (ટ્વિગ) ડાંખલી. Branch of a tree.

Waves, *v.* (વેવ્ઝ) હાલેછે. Moves.

Light, *ad.* (લાઇટ) સહેલથી. Easily. (E. P. p. 59.)

Free, *ad.* (ફ્રી) અટકાવ વગર.

*Cam pan-e'-ro, *n.* (કૅમ્પૅનેરો) એક જાતનું પક્ષી. The bell-bird of guina, in South America. Its note sounds like a bell—hence its name. [sings.

Tolls, *v.* (ટોલ્ઝ) વગાડેછે, ગાયછે. Causes to sound;

Rocks, *v.* (રૉક્સ) હીલવેછે, ઝોલાદેછે. Moves backward and forward.

Might y, *a.* (માઇટી) મોટું. Strong, very great.

Crim'son, *n.* (ક્રીમઝન) કીરમજી. Deep red colour.

Shin ing, *a.* (શાઇનીંગ) ચલકતી. Bright.

Breast, *n.* (બ્રેસ્ટ) છાતી. The fore part of the body between the neck and the belly.
Change'-ful, *a.* (ચેન્જફુલ) બદલાયા કરતી. Mutable.
Pea'cock, *n.* (પીકૉક) મોર. A beautiful gallinaceous bird.
Hap'py, *a.* (હૅપી) સુખી. Lucky.
Win'ter, *n.* (ઉવિન્ટર) શિયાળો. The cold season of the year.
* Low'ers, *v.* (લોઅર્ઝ) પડેછે. Falls, comes down.
Leaf'-less, *a.* (લીફ્લેસ) પાંદડાં વગરનાં. Without leaves.
Sweet, *a.* (સ્વીટ) મીઠાં, ખુશબોદાર. Fragrant.
Flow'ers, *n.* (ફ્લૉવર્ઝ) ફુલો.
Reign, *n.* (રેન) રાજ્ય. Sovereignty.
Sum'mer, *n.* (સમર) ઉનાળો. The hot season.
Joy'-ful-ness, *n.* (જૉયફુલનેસ) ખુશી. Gladness.
Drink, *n.* (ડ્રીન્ક) પીવાનું. Beverage.
Dew, *n.* (ડયુ) દવ, ઓસ. Moisture.
Hon'-ey, (હની) મધ. Sweet juice collected by bees from the flowers.
Heav'en, *n.* (હેવ્ન) સ્વર્ગ. The abode of God and of his angels; sky.
For life, જીવે ત્યાં સુધી, જીંદગી સુધી.

THE BOY WHO WAS ALWAYS TOO LATE.

Slow, *a.* (સ્લો) ધીમો. Tardy, Inactive.
Gen'tle-man, *n.* (જેન્ટલમૅન) ગૃહસ્થ. A person of a good family.
* Bor'der, *n.* (બૉર્ડર) કિનારી. Edge or outside.
* New For'est, (ન્યુ ફૉરેસ્ટ) ઇંગ્લાંડની દક્ષિણે હૅમ્પશાયરમાં મોટું મેદાન છે. A wide plain in Hampshire, in the south of England.
Sure, *a.* (શ્યૂર) દૃઢ, ચોકસ. Firm, steady.
Laz'y, *a.* (લેઝી) આળસુ. Slothful, indolent.
I shall never make a man of him. તે માણસ જેવો નિકળનારો નથી. (એના જેવો એનો અર્થ થાયછે.)

Planned, *v.* (પ્લૅન્ડ) ગોઠવણ કીધી. Devised, schemed, designed.
About ten years old, આશરે દશ વરસનો.
* Pic′-nic, *n.* (પિક્નિક) મેજબાની. A feast in the open [air.
* Hired, *v.* (હાયર્ડ) ભાડે કીધું. Paid for the loan of.
Van, *n.* (વૅન) મોટી ગાડી. A large covered carriage.
To set out, નિકળવાના હતા. To start, to go out.
Bright′ly, *ad.* (બ્રાઇટલિ) ચકચકીત રીતે. With lustre.
A-woke′, *v.* (અવોક) જાગી ઉઠ્યો. Rose from sleep.
Ev′er, *ad.* (ઍવર) હમેશાં. Always.
Get up, ઉઠ. Rise.
I shall be down in plenty of time, મને નીચે જવાને [પુષ્કળ વખત રહેશે.
Plen′ty, *n.* (પ્લેન્ટિ) પુષ્કળ. Abundance.
Still, *a.* (સ્ટિલ) શાંત. Silent, quiet.
Par′ty, *n.* (પાર્ટિ) મંડલી. Select company.
Pass, *inf.* (પાસ) જવું. To go.
Down′-stairs, *ad.* (ડાઉન સ્ટેર્ઝ) નીચે. Descending the [stairs; below.
Rolled himself up, વિટલાયા કીધો.
Dressed, *v.* (ડ્રેસ્ડ) લુગડાં પેહર્યાં. Put on clothes.
Break′fast, *n.* (બ્રેક ફાસ્ટ) નાસ્તો. The first meal of [the day.
Break fast-room, નાસ્તો કરવાનો ઓરડો.
Emp′ty, *a.* (ઍમ્પ્ટિ) ખાલી. Vacant.
*Snatch′ing, *p. pr.* (સ્નૅચિંગ) ઝડપથી લઇને. Seizing [quickly.
As fast as he could, તેનાથી બન્યું તેટલી ઝડપથી.
High, *a.* (હાઇ) જોરસાવાળો, જબરો. Violent.
Dust, *n.* (ડસ્ટ) ધુળ. Fine earth.
Dust was in clouds everywhere દરેક ઠેકાણે ધૂળ ધૂળ [થઇ રહી હતી.
Screamed, *v.* (સ્ક્રીમ્ડ) બૂમ પાડી. Shrieked.
Bawled, *v.* (બૉલ્ડ) મોટેથી બુમ પાડી. Shouted.
*In vain, (ઇનવેન) ફોકટમાં. Without success.
Tired, *pp.* (ટાયર્ડ) થાકીગયલો. Fatigued.
Choked, *pp.* (ચોક્ડ) ગુંગળાઇ ગયલો. Suffocated.
Sulk′-i-ly, (સલ્કિલી) ઉદાસથી, ગુસ્સાથી. Sullenly.

Did cure, *v.* (ડીડ ક્યુર) સુધર્યો. Did improve, remedy.
But even this did not cure him, પણ આથીએ તે સુધર્યો નહી.
Grew up. થયો. Became, મોટો થયો. [ment.
*Bus'iness, *n.* (બિઝનેસ) ધંધો, ચાકરી. Trade or employ-
Coach, *n.* (કોચ) ગાડી. Vehicle.
Sel'dom, *adv.* (સેલ્ડમ) કદાચ, ભાગ્યજ. Rarely.
Rea'dy, *a.* (રેડી) તૈયાર. Prepared, prompt.
Pic'ture, *n.* (પિક્ચર) છબી. Painting. [To get out.
Hill, *n.* (હિલ) ટેકડી. To start, *inf.* (ટુ સ્ટાર્ટ) નિકળવાને.
Suc-ceed', (સક્સીડ) ફતેહ પામ્યો. Did turn out, નીવડ્યો.

THE SAILOR AND THE MONKEY.

Sail'or, *n.* (સેલર) ખલાસી. A sea-man, a mariner.
Mon'key, *n.* (મન્ગકી) વાંદરો. An ape.
A'shore, *adv.* (અશોર) કિનારે. On shore, on the land.
Coast, *n.* (કોસ્ટ) કિનારો. Sea-shore; the country near the sea-shore.
Num'ber, *n.* (નમ્બર) સંખ્યા, ઘણી. Many.
Wool'en, *a.* (ઉલન) ઉનની. Made of wool.
Caps, *n.* (કૅપ્સ) ટોપીઓ. Coverings for the head.
Sale, *n.* (સેલ) વેચવું તે. Act of selling.
Town, *n.* (ટાઉન) કસબો, શાહેર. A city.
Dis'tance, *n.* (ડિસ્ટન્સ) છેટે. Remoteness, space.
Fo'rest, *n.* (ફૉરિસ્ટ) જંગલ. Wood.
*Troops, *n.* (ટ્રુપ્સ) ટોળાં. Great numbers. [places.
Eve'ry-where, *adv.* (એવરી ઉવ્હેર) દરેક ઠેકાણે. In all
Climb'ing, *p. pr.* (ક્લાઈમિંગ) ઉપર ચઢતાં. Ascending.
At noon, બપોરના.
Right, *adv.* (રાઈટ) સીધો. Exactly, just.
Right over head, સીધ્ધો માથાપર.
*Shel'ter, *n.* (શેલ્ટર) આશરો. Refuge.
Burn'ing, *a.* (બર્નિંગ) તપીજતાં, ગરમ. Hot.

Rays, *n.* (રેઝ) કીરણો. Beams. [Leaned down.
Lay down, (લે ડાઉન) સુતો; આરામ લીધો. Rested.
To rest *inf.* (ટુ રેસ્ટ) આસાયશ લેવાને. To repose.
Shade, *n.* (શેડ) છાંયો. Shadow.
Bun'dle, *n.* (બન્ડલ) ગાંસડી. Package, parcel.
Fast, (ફાસ્ટ) ભર. Deep, sound.
Soon fell fast asleep, ભર ઉંઘમાં પડ્યો.
A-woke', *v.* (અવોક) જાગી ઉઠ્યો. Rose from sleep.
*Ut'ter, *a.* (અટર) પુષ્કળ, ઘણીજ. Very great; extreme.
*A-maze'ment, *n.* (અમેઝમેન્ટ) અજાયબી. Wonder, surprise. [often heard.
Un-u'-su-al, *a.* (અન્યુઝ્યુઅલ) અસાધારણ. Rare; not
Chat'ter-ing, *n.* (ચૅટરિંગ) દાંત કકડાવવા. Noise by collision. [set.
*Dense, *a.* (ડેન્સ) ગીચ, ખીચોખીચ. Thick; closley
Branches, *n.* (બ્રૅન્ચીઝ) ડાલીઓ. Boughs.
Drew, *v.* (ડ્રુ) ખેંચ્યું. Attracted.
At-ten-tion, *n.* (ઍટેન્શન) Mind.
A-live', *a.* (ઍલાઇવ) ભરપુર. Full of alacrity, lively
*Mim'ics, *n.* (મિમિક્સ) નકલ કરનારા. Imitators.
(Had) Watched, *v.* (હૅડ વૉચ્ડ) તપાસીઆ કીધું. Carefully observed.
* Pro-ceed'ings, *n.* (પ્રોસીડિન્ગઝ) જે કીધું તે. On-goings; what he did.
(Having) stol'en, *ppr.* (સ્ટોલન) ચોરીને. Pilfered.
A-dorned', *v,* (ઍડૉર્નડ) સણગાર્યા. Decorated.
Pates, *n.* (પેટ્સ) તાલકાં, માથાં. Heads.
* Boot'y, *n.* (બુટી) લુટ, ચોરેલી વસ્તુ. What they had stolen; plunder.
Heed, *n.* (હીડ) લક્ષ, ધ્યાન. Attention.
Shouts, *n.* (શાઉટ્સ) બુમ, પોકાર. Loud voices.
Grinned, *v.* (ગ્રિન્ડ) દાંત કચકચાવ્યા. Showed the teeth.
Rage, *n.* (રેજ) ગુસ્સો. Anger.

Find'ing, *ppr.* (ફાઇન્ડિંગ) જોઇને, માલમ પડવાથી.
*At-tempt', *n.* (ઍટેમ્પ્ટ) કોશીશ. Effort, plan.
Fruit'-less, *a.* (ફ્રુટલેસ) મીથ્યા, વ્યર્થ. Ineffectual, useless,
Pulled off, *v.* (પુલ્ડ ઑફ) ખેંચીકાઢી. Drawn out; took off.
Thiev'ing, *a.* (થીવિંગ) ચોરી કરતા, Sly, practising theft.
*Rogues, *n.* (રોગ્ઝ) લુચ્ચા. Tricky fellows.
The rest, બાકીની, બીજી. Others, Remaining.
Sur-prize', *n.* (સરપ્રાઇઝ) અજાયબી. Astonishment, wonder. [Seized quickly.
Snatched, *v.* (સ્નૅચ્ડ) ઝુંટવી લીધી, ઝડપથી લઇ લીધી.
*Re-gained', *v.* (રીગેન્ડ) પાછી મેળવી. Got back.
*In tri'-umph, (ઇન ટ્રાયમ્ફ) ફતેહની ખુશાલીમાં. With great joy at his success. [regular steps.
Marched off, (માર્ચ્ડ ઑફ) ચાલીગયો. Moved on by

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

Voice, *n.* (વૉઇસ) અવાજ, બોલવું. Sound.
Spring, *n.* (સ્પ્રિંગ) The vernal season.
Maid'-en, *n.* (મેડન) કુમારીકા. A young woman, virgin.
Plea'sant, *a.* (પ્લેઝન્ટ) ખુશનુમા. Pleasing, gay.
Sun'-shine, *n.* (સનશાઇન) તડકો. The light of the sun.
*La'den, *p. p.* (લેડન) લાદેલો, બોજો મેલાયલો. Loaded; burdened.
Blos'-som, *n.* (બ્લૉસમ) મોહર. The flower of plant.
*Brief, *a.* (બ્રીફ) ટુંકો. Short.
Hark! *interj.* (હાર્ક) Listen. (E. P. p. 66*a.*)
Lark, *n.* (લાર્ક) ચંડોલ પક્ષી. The loud singing bird.
*Soar'ing, *ppr.* (સોરિંગ) ઉડતાં. Mounting on the wing.
Sun'ny, *a.* (સનિ) પ્રકાશીત. Shining.
*Gnats, *n.* (નૅટ્સ) મચ્છરો. Very small insects.
The gnats are on the wing, મચ્છરો ઉડેછે.
Wheel'ing, *ppr.* (વ્હીલિંગ) ગોળ કુંડાળામાં ફરતાં. Turning.
Air'y, *a.* (ઍરિ) હવાવાલા. Consisting of air, open to the air.

Ring, *n.* (રિન્ગ) કુંડાળું. Circle.

*Cat'kins, *n.* (કૅટ કિન્સ) એક જાતના ફુલ. A kind of flower in shape like a cat's tail, growing on willow bird, hazel, and other trees.

Slen'der, *a.* (સ્લીન્ડર) નાજુક. Thin, weak.

Wil'lows, *n.* (ઉવિલોઝ) એકજાતનો છોડ. A kind of plant.

Mos'sy, *a.* (મૉસિ) લીલવાળા. Covered with moss.

Prim'rose, *n.* (પ્રિમરોઝ) એક જાતનું ગુલાબનું ફુલ. An early flower in spring. [bunches.

Clus'ter-ing, *a.* (કલસ્ટરિંગ) જુમખા વળતા. Growing in

Be-low', *prep.* (બીલો) નીચે. Beneath. [and blue.

Pur'ple, *a.* (પર્પલ) જાંબુડારંગનું. Colour composed of red

Vi'o-let, *n.* (વાયોલેટ) એકજાતનું ફુલ. A kind of blue flower.

*Blow, *v.* (બ્લો) ખીલેછે. Bloom; put forth flowers.

New'-born, *a.* (ન્યુબૉર્ન) તરતના જન્મેલાં. Recently born.

Lambs, *n.* (લૅમ્સ) ઘેટાંનાં બચ્ચાં. Youngs of a sheep.

Are bleat'ing, *v.* (બ્લીટીંગ) મેં મેં કરેછે. Are crying like sheep.

Caw'ing, *a.* (કૉઇંગ) કો કો કરતા. Crying like a crow.

Meet'ing, *v.* (મીટિંગ) એકઠા મળેછે. Assembling.

Elms, *n.* (એલ્મ્ઝ) *n.* એલ્મનું ઝાડ. A kind of tree.

Nois'y, *a.* (નૉઇઝિ) અવાજ કરતું. Clamorous.

Crowd, *n.* (ક્રાઉડ) ટોળું. Swarm. [dious notes.

(Are) Sing'ing, *v.* (સિન્ગીન્ગ) ગાયછે. Uttering melo-

Loud, *adv.* (લાઉડ) મોટેથી. With great sound. [insect.

But'ter fly, *n.* (બટર ફ્લાઇ) પતંગીઉ. Beautiful winged

Dances, *v.* (ડૅનસિસ) નાચેછે, કુદેછે. Frisking about.

*A-bound', *v.* (અબાઉન્ડ) પુષ્કળ થાયછે. Are plentiful.

Run'ning, *a.* (રનિંગ) વેહતા. Flowing.

Stream, *n.* (સ્ટ્રીમ) ઝરો. Brook. [trees.

*Orch'ard, *n.* (ઑર્ચર્ડ) ફળબાગ. A garden of fruit

Wav ing, *a.* (ઉવેવિંગ) હાલતાં. Moving to and fro.

Shoot, *n.* (શૂટ) ડાંખળી. A young branch.
Pro'mis-es, *v.* (પ્રૉમિસીઝ) અગમચેતી—ખાતરી આપેછે. Gives assurance.
Turn, *v.* (ટર્ન) ફેરવ. Direct.
Heav'en, *n.* (હેવ્ન) સ્વર્ગ. Sky, the abode of God.
*Mel'o-dies, (મેલો ડિઝ) મધુર ગાયન. Sweet songs.
Clothed, *v.* (ક્લોધ્ડ) ઢાંકી. Covered.
Cleared, *v.* (ક્લિયર્ડ) સ્વચ્છ કીધું. Cleansed.
Plea'sure, *n.* (પ્લેઝર) ખુશી. Delight; gratification.
Pour, *v.* (પોર) રેડ. Send forth.
Soul, *n.* (સોલ) આત્મા. Heart; life.
Gra'ti-tude, *n.* (ગ્રૅટિટ્યુડ) આભાર. Thankfulness. [માન.
Pour thy soul in gratitude, તું અતઃકરણથી તેનો આભાર

THE WONDERFUL PUDDING.

Won'der-ful, *a.* (વન્ડર ફુલ) આશ્ચર્યપમાડે એવું. Exciting surprise.
Pud'ding, *n.* (પુડિંગ) પુડીન. A species of food vari- ously made.
Asked, *v.* (આસ્ક્ડ) અરજી કીધી. Requested.
Din'ner, *n.* (ડિનર) ભોજન, મેજબાની. The principal meal of the day; feast.
Asked, us to dinner, અમને જમવા બોલાવ્યા.
*Ma-te'-ri'-als, *n.* (મૅટિરિયલ્ઝ) વસ્તુઓ. The things it was made of.
Church, *n.* (ચર્ચ) દેવલ. A house consecrated to the worship of God.
Scarce'ly, *adv.* (સ્કેર્સ્લિ) ભાગ્યજ, કવચિત. Hardly.
Scarcely had we taken our breakfast, અમે અમારો નાસ્તો કીધો નહી કીધો કે.
Pre-pared', *v.* (પ્રિપેર્ડ) તૈયાર થયા. Made ourselves ready.
*(were) Sur-prised', *v.* (સર્પ્રાઇઝ્ડ) અજાયબ થયા. in a state of wonder; astonished.
Calm, *a.* (કામ) શાંત. Peaceable, undisturbed.
Qui'et, *a.* (ક્વાયટ) ચુપ. Still, tranquil.

*U'su-al, *a.* (યુઝ્યુઅલ) સાધારણ. Ordinary, common.
As usual, હમેશાની માફક.
We sat down to table, અમે જમવા બેઠા.
Dishes, *n.* (ડિશિશ) ઉંડી રકાબીઓ. Deep plates, broad round open vessels. [away.
*Re-moved', *v.* (રીમૂવ્ડ) ખસેડવામાં આવી. Taken
*Ea'ger-ly, *adv.* (ઈગરલિ) આતુરાથી. With great interest; anxiously.
Fixed, *v.* (ફીક્સ્ટ) ગોઠવી. Directed, fastened.
Plum-pudding, મેવાનુ બનાવેલું પુડીંગ.
Bit, *n.* (બિટ) જરાક, નાહનો કકડો. A small piece, In the smallest degree. [Said we should have.
*Prom'-ised us, (પ્રૅામિસ્ટ અસ) અમને આપવા કહ્યું.
Mean, *v.* (મીન) મતલબ હોવી. Intend.
You do not mean to say, તમે એમ નહી કેહવા માંગતા હો.
Helped, *v.* (હૅલ્પ્ડ) મદદ કીધી. Assisted.
To count, *inf.* (ટુ કાઉન્ટ) ગણવાને. To reckon. [ers.
Work'men, *n.* (વર્કમેન) કારીગર. Mechanics, Labour-
Flour, *n.* (ફ્લોર) ઘંઉનો આટો. The finest part of wheat-corn. [worked.
Must have la'boured, *v.* મેહેનત કીધી હશે. Must have
*(to) Pro-cure', *inf.* (પ્રોક્યુર) મેળવવાને. Get, obtain.
Ploughed, *v.* (પ્લાઉડ) હલ ખેડી. Furrowed.
Sowed, *v.* (સોડ) રોપણી કીધી. Scattered on ground.
Har'rowed, *v.* (હૅરોડ) દાંતાળા વડે ચાસ પાયા. Broken by a harrow.
Reaped, *v.* (રીપ્ડ) કાપણી કીધી. Cut with a sickle.
Min'ers, *n.* (માઈનર્ઝ) ખાણ ખોદનારા. Those who dig in mines for metal, &c. [the iron ore to get the iron.
*Smelt'ers, *n.* (સ્મેલ્ટર્ઝ) લોઢું ગાળનારા. Men who melt.
Smith, *n.* (સ્મિથ્સ) લુહારો. Men who work in metals.
Wood-cut'ters, *n.* (વુડ કટર્ઝ) લાકડાં કાપનારા. Persons who cut wood.

Saw′yers, *n.* (સૉયર્ઝ) કરાઈ. Men who saw timber.

Car′pen-ters, *n.* (કાર્પેન્ટર્ઝ) સુથારો. Men who work in timber.

Leath′er, *n.* (લેધર) ચામડું. Dressed hide.

Har′ness. *n.* (હાર્નેસ) હરનીસ, ઘોડાનો સામન. The furniture of a draught horse.

Tanned, *v.* (ટૅન્ડ) કાળા રંગનુ ચામડું તૈયાર કર્યું. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

Mill, *n.* (મિલ) ઘંટીનુ મકાન, ઘંટી. The building that contains the machinery for grinding.

Qua′rried, *v.* (ક્વૉરિડ) ખાણમાંથી ખોદી કાઢયા. Dug from a quarry. [mechanical powers.

Ma-chine′, *n.* (મશીન) સાંચો. A complex work of

Plums, *n.* (પલમ્ઝ) ખીસમીસ, બેદાણા. Grapes dried in the sun. [of a lemon.

Le′mon-peel, *n.* (લેમન પીલ) લીંબુની છાલ. The rind

Spices, *n.* (સ્પાઇસીઝ) તેજાના. Vegetable productions fragrant to the smell.

Dis′tant, *n.* (ડિસ્ટન્ટ) દુરના. Far, remote.

Hith′er, *ad.* (હિધર) અહીંઆ. To this place.

Sail-mak′ers, *n.* (સેલમેકર્ઝ) સઢ બનાવનારા. Those who make sails. [and sell.

Mer′chants, *n.* (મર્ચન્ટ્સ) વેપારીઓ. Those who buy

Gro′cers, *n.* (ગ્રોસર્ઝ) ગાંધી. Druggists. [engaged.

* Em-ployed, *v.* (એમ્પ્લૉયડ) કામે લાગ્યા. Made use of;

Need, *v.* (નીડ) જોઇએછે. Want.

Su′et, *n.* (સ્યુએટ) ચરબી. The fat of an animal.

* Reck′oned, *v.* (રેકન્ડ) ગણ્યા. Taken into account.

Col′liers, *n.* (કૉલિઅર્ઝ) કોલસાના વેપારી. Coal mer-

Tin. *n.* (ટિન) કલાઇ. A kind of metal. [chants.

Saucé-pan, *n.* (સૉસપૅન) કઢાઇ. A pan to make sauce

Lin′en, *n.* (લિનન) સણનુ કપડું. Cloth made of flax. [in.

(Was) Wrapped, *v.* (રૅપ્ટ) વિટાળ્યું. Folded.

* Card, *v.* (કાર્ડ) પિંજવું. Comb with a thing called a card.

Spin, *v.* (સ્પિન) કાંતવું. To draw out and twist into threads.

Weave, *v.* (ઉવીવ) વણવું. Form into a web.

* Looms, *n.* (લુમ્સ) સાળ. Weaving machines.

Sa'tis-fied, *v.* (સૅટિસફાઈડ) સંતોષ પામ્યા. Gratified.

TOO FAST (Elliptical.)

Tra'vel-lers, *n.* (ટ્રૅવેલર્ઝ) મુસાફરો. Persons who visit foreign countries.

(Were) Robbed, *v.* (રૉબ્ડ) લુટાયા. Plundered.

(were) Tied, *v.* (ટાઈડ) બંધાયા. Bound, fastened.

De-spair', *n.* (ડીસ્પેર) નિરાશા. Hoplessness.

Ex-claimed', *v.* (ઍક્સક્લેમ્ડ) મોટેથી બોલ્યો. Cried aloud.

I am undone, મારૂં આવી બન્યું, મારો નાશ વળ્યો, હું પાયમાલ થયો.

Un-done', *pp.* (અનડન) નાશ થયો. Ruined.

Joy'-ful-ly, *adv.* (જૉયફુલિ) ખુશીથી. Gladly.

Un-do', *v.* (અન્ડુ) છુટા કરવા. Untie, unfasten.

STORIES OF THE ELEPHANT.

Sto'ries, *n.* (સ્ટોરિઝ) વારતા. Petty tales.

El'ē-phant, *n.* (ઍલીફન્ટ) હાથી. A thick-skinned quadruped animal having a trunk and tusks.

Is'land, *n.* (આયલન્ડ) ટાપુ. A land surrounded by water on all sides.

* Cey-lon', *n.* (સીલોન) "સીલોન" નામનો ટાપુ છે. A large island in Asia, South of India.

Herds, *n.* (હર્ડ્ઝ) ટોળાં. Collections of beasts.

Have been caught, *v.* (હૅવ બીન કૉટ) પકડવામાં આવ્યા છે. Have been captured.

Tamed, *v.* (ટેમ્ડ) પાળવામાં આવ્યા. Domesticated.

Use'ful, *a.* (યુસફુલ) ઉપયોગી. Helpful, full of use.

Bridges. *n.* (બ્રિજીસ) પુલો. Any structure across a river, canal, &c. [cautious.
Caré-ful, *a.* (કેરફુલ) સાવધ, સંભાળ ભરેલા. Heedful,
Neat'ness, *n.* (નીટનેસ) ઠીકઠાક કરવા, સુઘડાઈ. Cleanliness; good adjustment of several parts.
To step back, પાછા પગલાં ભરવાં. To walk back.
Block, *n.* (બ્લૉક) ભારે લાકડાંનો કકડો. Heavy piece of wood or stone.
Straight, *a.* (સ્ટ્રેટ) સીધો. Right, direct.
* Sat'is-fied, *v.* (સૅટિસ્ફાઈડ) સંતોષ પામ્યો, પોતાના કામથી ખુશ થયો. Pleased with its work.
(to) Re-turn', *inf.* (રીટર્ન) પાછો ફરવું. Come back.
Push, *inf.* (પુશ) આચકો મારીને મૂકવું, ધકેલવું. To drive by pressure; to press forward.
* En-gin-eer', *n.* (એન્જિનિયર) ઇજનેર. One who makes railways and other great works.
Pipes, *n.* (પાઈપ્સ) નળીઓ, નળો. Long tubes.
Con-vey', *v.* (કનવે) લઈજવું. To carry by carriage, &c.
Near'-ly, *ad.* (નીયરલિ) લગભગ. Almost.
Miles, *n.* (માઈલ્ઝ) A measure of 1760 yards. [use of
* (To) em-ploy', *inf.* (એમ્પ્લૉય) કામે લગાડવા. Make
* Sev'er-al, *a.* (સેવરલ) કેટલાએક. More than one; a good many. [amusing.
* In'ter-est-ing, *a.* (ઇન્ટરેસ્ટિંગ) રમુજી. Pleasing,
To watch, *inf.* (ટુ વૉચ) તપાસીને જોવું. To observe.
Lift'ing up, (લિફ્ટિંગ અપ) ઉંચકીને. Raising up.
Bal'anc-ing, *ppr.* (બૅલૅન્સિગ) બરાબર-સમતોલ ધરીને. Settling, adjusting.
Hea'vy, *a.* (હેવી) ભારે. Weighty.
Load, *n.* (લોડ) બોજો. Weight; burden.
Safe'ly, *ad.* (સેફલી) સલામત રીતે. Without injury; in a safe manner. [way.
* Ob'sta-cle, *n.* (ઑબ્સ્ટેકલ) અડચણ. Anything in the

To be laid, *inf.* મુકવાનું હોય. To be placed.
Reached, *v.* (રીચ્ડ) પોહચ્યો. Arrived at.
Spot, *n.* (સ્પૉટ) જગ્યા. Particular place. [precisely.
* Ex-act'ly, *ad.* (એક્સૅક્ટલી) બરાબર. Without mistake:
Fit'ted, *pp.* (ફિટ્ડ) ગોઠવેલી, બેસાડેલી. Fixed.
Forced, *v.* (ફોર્સ્ટ) જોરથી હડસેલી. Drove by violence.
Right, *a.* (રાઇટ) બરાબર. Proper.
Show, *n.* (શો) તમાશો, ખેલ. Exhibition, spectacle.
Bath, *n.* (બૅથ) ઇગ્લાંડમાં "બાથ" શહેર છે જ્યાં ગરમ પાણીના ઝરા છે. Name of a city in Somersetshire.
Good-na'-tured, *a.* (ગુડનેચર્ડ) સારા સ્વભાવનો. Not easily provoked; Of a mild temper.
Crowd, *n.* (ક્રાઉડ) ટોળું. A number of persons collected.
Bak'er, *n.* (બેકર) ભઠીઆરો, રોટલી બનાવનારો. One who bakes bread, &c. [ingenious.
Clev'er, *a.* (ક્લેવર) હોશીઆરી ભરેલી. Dexterous,
(to) Tease, *inf.* (ટીઝ) ખીજવવું. Annoy, vex.
Pre-tend'ing, *ppr.* (પ્રીટેન્ડિંગ) ડોળઘાલીને, ઢોંગ કરીને. Assuming; making a false appearance.
Pull'ing away, ખેંચી લઇને. Drawing away.
Bore, *v.* (બોર) ખમ્યું. Endured, Kept patience.
Ang'ry, *a.* (ઍન્ગ્રિ) ગુસ્સે. Provoked.
It got angry, તે ગુસ્સે થયો.
Trunk, *n.* (ટ્રન્ક) સુંઢ. The snout of an elephant.
Cage, *n.* (કેજ) પાંજરૂં, ગોફા. Den, Enclosure.
Waist, *n.* (વેસ્ટ) કમ્મર. The middle part (of the body.)
Ca'ra-van, *n.* (કૅરૅવન) મોટી બંધ ગાડી. A large close carriage.
Bumped, *v.* (બમ્પ્ડ) અફાળ્યું. Struck, thumped.
Force, *n.* (ફોર્સ) જુસ્સો. Violence.
Roof, *n.* (રૂફ) છાપરૂં. The upper part of a building.
All at once, અચાનચ, એકાએક. All on a sudden, suddenly.

Loss'ened, *v.* (લૂસન્ડ) ઢીલી કીધી, છેાડી દીધી. Freed from restraint. [let go.

Dropped, *v.* (ડ્રૉપ્ટ) નાખી દીધેા, પડવા દીધેા. Let fall,

Ve'ry, *a.* (વેરિ) ખરેખર. True.

Midst, *n.* (મિડસ્ટ) વચલેા ભાગ. The central part.

In the very midst of the people, લેાકેાની વચેાવચ. [તેમ.

Got up, ઉઠયેા. Rose.

As if nothing had happened, જાણે કાંઇ નહી બન્યું હેાય

(was) Fright'ened, *v.* (ફ્રાઇટન્ડ) બીધેા હતેા. Terrified.

(was) Hurt, *v.* (હર્ટ) ઇજા થઇ. Injured.

Tried, *v.* (ટ્રાઇડ) યત્ન કીધી. Attempted, endeavoured.

Trick, *n.* (ટ્રિક) ચેષ્ટા. Sly artifice.

To play tricks upon elephant, હાથીની ચેષ્ટા કરવાને.

Stall, *n.* (સ્ટૉલ) માલ વેચવાનેા નહાનેા માંડવેા, દુકાન. A small shed for merchandise.

Mar'-ket-place, બજાર, ચૈાટાની જગ્યા. [to go.

Used to go, જતેા હતેા, જવાની ટેવ હતી. Accustomed

Fond, *a.* (ફૉન્ડ) શેાખીલેા. Much pleased; delighted [with.

Now and then, વારંવાર. Often.

Pas'sion, *n.* (પૅશન) જુસ્સેા, ગુસ્સેા. Violent anger.

Keep'er, *n.* (કીપર) રખેવાલ.

Broke loose, છુટેા થયેા. Became free.

Tram'pl-ing, *ppr.* (ટ્રૅમ્પ્લિંગ) પગતલે કચડી નાખ્યું. Treading under foot.

As fast as they could, તેઓથી બન્યું તેમ ઝડપથી.

For-got', *v.* (ફરગૉટ) ભૂલીગઇ. Neglected.

Fright, *n.* (ફ્રાઇટ) દેહશત, ધાસ્તી. Fear, Terror.

Close by, પાસે, નજદીક. Near.

Just, *ad.* (જસ્ટ) બરાબર. Exactly.

Tram'pled to death, કચડાઇને મરી ગયું.

Picked, *v.* (પિક્ટ) ઉંચકી લીધું. Took up. [Pleased.

Set, *v.* (સેટ) મેળ્યું. Put. Glad, *a.* (ગ્લૅડ) ખુશ. Cheerful,

Safe, *a.* (સેફ) સલામત. Unhurt.

Re-ward', (રીવૉર્ડ) બદલેા આપવેા. Repay, Recompense.

ELLIPTICAL EXERCISES.

Words pronounced alike, but spelt differently.

Ex'er-cise, (એક્ઝરસાઇઝ) *n.* અભ્યાસ પાઠ. A lesson for practice. [spoken.

Pro-nounced' *pp.* (પ્રોનાઉન્સ્ટ) બોલાયલા. Uttered.

A-like', *ad.* (અલાઇક) એકજ રીતે. In the same manner. [different way.

Dif'fer-ent-ly, *ad.* (ડિફરન્ટલિ) જૂદી જૂદી રીતે. In a

Cor-rect', *a.* (કરેક્ટ) બરાબર, શુદ્ધ, Exact, accurate.

Spell'-ing, *n.* (સ્પેલિંગ) જોડણી. Orthography.

Blank, *a.* (બ્લૅંક) ખાલી, કોરી. Unwritten.

Space, *n.* (સ્પેસ) જગ્યા.

O'ral-ly, *ad.* (ઓરલી) મોહોડેથી. In words without writing. By mouth. [number.

All, *n.* (ઑલ) સઘળું. The entire thing ; the whole

Awl, (ઑલ) આર. A pointed iron instrument to make holes in leather. [shoes.

Shoe'-mak-er, *n.* (શુમેકર) મોચી. One who makes

Lasts, *n.* (લૅસ્ટ્સ) કાલબુત. A form of human foot made of wood on which shoes are formed.

I did all I could મારાથી જે બન્યુ તે મેં કીધું.

To help, *inf.* (ટુ હેલ્પ) મદદ કરવાને to assist. [open air.

Pic'nic, *n.* (પિકનિક) મેજબાની, ઉજાણી. A feast in the

Ann, *n.* (ઍન) "ઍન," ઇંગ્રેજ સ્ત્રીનું નામ છે. The name of a woman.

Ex-changed', *v.* (એક્સ ચેન્જડ) અદલ બદલ કીધું. Bartered, changed one thing for another.

Emma, *n.* (એમા) "એમા," ઇંગ્રેજ સ્ત્રીનું નામ છે. The name of a woman.

Ap'ple, *n.* (ઍપલ) સેબ ફળ. A kind of fruit. [wind.

Blew away, (બ્લૂ અવે) ઉરાડી નાખ્યું. Drove away by

Sheet, *n.* (શીટ) (કાગળનો) તાવ. A broad piece of pap er

Blue, *a.* (બ્લ્યુ) આસમાની. Sky-coloured.
Stream, *n.* (સ્ટ્રીમ) ઝરો. Brook; river.
Bow, *n.* (બાઉ) વાંકાવળવું. Stoop, Bend.
(will) Strike, *v.* (સ્ટ્રાઇક) અફાળશો. Dash; hit.
Bough, *n.* (બાઉ) ડાંખળી. A large branch of a tree.
Bade, *v.* (બૅડ) ફરમાવ્યું. Proposed, Declared, ordered.
Ad-vice′, *n.* (ઍડવાઇસ) સલાહ, શીખામણ. Counsel. [to.
Fol′low, *v.* (ફૉલો) તે પ્રમાણે ચાલવું. Practise, adhere
Beat, *v.* (બીટ) માર્યા. Struck.
Beet, *n.* (બીટ) "બીટ" નામનો રોપો. A kind of plant.
Root, *n.* (રૂટ) મૂળયું. That part of a plant which grows in earth.
De-serves′, *v.* (ડીઝર્વસ) લાયક છે. Is worthy of.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Seat, *n.* (સીટ) જગ્યા, ઠેકાણું. Station.
Ma-nu-fac′-ture, *n.* (મૅન્યુફૅક્ચર) કારખાના; હુનરથી કરેલો સામન. Any thing made by art. [for use.
Use′-ful, *a.* (યુસફુલ) ઉપયોગી. Beneficial; Valuable
Knowl′edge, *n.* (નૉલેજ) જ્ઞાન. Perception; learning.
Cloth′ing, *n.* (ક્લોધિન્ગ) કપડાં. Garments in general.
Cot′ton, *n.* (કૉટન) રૂ. [seeds of plants
Down, *n.* (ડાઉન) રૂઆંટી. The pappus of certain
Grows, *v.* (ગ્રોઝ) ઉગેછે. Vegetates. [plants.
Seed-pod, *n.* (સીડપૉડ) ડીડવું. Seed-vessel of certain
Is spun, *v.* (ઇઝ સ્પન) કાંતેછે. Is drawn out into
Yarn, *n.* (યાર્ન) વણેલું સુતરાઉ. Spun wool. [threads
It is spun into yarn, તેનું કાંતીને ગોઠિયું કરેછે.
(is) Wov′en, *v.* (ઇઝ ઉવોવન) વણવામાં આવેછે.
Web, *n.* (વેબ) થાન. That which is woven.
Ca′-li-co, *n.* (કૅલિકો) એક જાતનું સુતરાઉ કપડું છે. A stuff made of cotton. [of cotton cloth.
Nan-keen′, (નાન્કીન) એક જાતનું લુગડું છે. A species

Chief, *a.* (ચીફ) મુખ્ય. Principal.
Na'-tur-al-ly, *ad.* (નૅચરલી) કુદરતી રીતે. By the force of nature.
Nan-kin, *n.* "નાન્કિન" એ નામનું ચીનમાં એક શેહર છે.
Fin'-est, *a.* (ફાઇનૅસ્ટ) સરસ, સર્વથી ઝીણું. Superior; excellent.
Mus'-lin, *n.* (મઝ્લિન) મલમલ. A sort of fine thin [cotton-cloth.
Dress-es, *n.* (ડ્રેસિસ) લુગડાં. Garments.
Lin' en, *a.* (લિનન) સણનું. Made of flax.
Threads, *n.* (થ્રેડસ) દોરા, રેષા. Filaments.
Stem, *n.* (સ્ટેમ) થડ. The main stock,
Flax'-plant, *n.* (ફ્લૅક્સ પ્લાન્ટ) સણનો છોડ.
Lin'-seed, *n.* (લીનસીડ) અળસી.
Meal, *n.* (મીલ) ભોજન. આટો.
Oil'-cake, *n.* (ઑઇલકેક) ખોળ.
Are fed, *v.* (આરફેડ) ખવાડવામાં આવેછે.
Dam'ask, *n.* (ડૅમૅસ્ક) ડુમાસનું કપડું. [on cloth.
Fig'ures, *n.* (ફિગ્યુર્જ) તરેહ, વેલબુટ્ટા. A representation
Cam'bric, *n.* (કૅમ્બ્રિક) એક જાતનું ઝીણું સફેદ સણનું કપડું.
Wool. *n.* (વુલ) ઉન. Wool'en, *a.* (વુલન) ઉનનુ.
Fleece, *n.* (ફ્લીસ) એક વખત કાતરેલું મેંઢાનું ઉન.
Worst'ed, *n.* (વુસ્ટેડ) ઉનનું કપડું.
Coars' er, *a.* (કોર્સર) વધારે ઘટ્ટ.
Stuffs, *n.* (સ્ટફ્સ) કાપડ.
Flan'-nel, *n.* (ફ્લૅનલ) ફ્લાનલ, ઉનનું કપડું.
Yarn, *n.* (યાર્ન) ઉનનો દોરો.
Knit'ting, *ger.* (નિટિંગ) ગુંથવું.
Me-ri'no, *n.* (મેરિનો) મરીનો.
Is reared, *v.* (ઇઝ રીઅર્ડ) ઉછેરવામાં આવેછે.
Co'-lo-ny, *n.* (કૅલોનિ) સંસ્થાન.
Al-pa'ca, *n.* (ઍલ્પૅકા) આલપાકા.
Silk'y, *a.* (સિલ્કિ) રેશમ જેવું નરમ અને ચળકતું.

Cat′-er-pil-lar, *n.* (કૅટર પિલર) રેશમનો કીડો.
Wound, *v.* (ઉવાઉન્ડ) લપેટવું.
Chry′sa-lis, *n.* (ક્રિસૅલિસ) કીડાની કોશ સ્થિતિ.
Es-pé-ci-al-ly, *ad.* (એસ્પેશિયલિ) મુખ્યત્વ કરીને.
Rib′bon, *n.* (રિબન) કોર, ફીટ.
Nar′row, *a.* (નૅરો) સાંકડા.
Web, *n.* (ઉવેબ) થાન. Band, *n.* (બૅન્ડ) પટી, દોરી.
Closély-wov′en, *a.* (ક્લોઝલિ ઉવોવન) પાસે પાસે વણેલું.
Glos′sy, *a.* (ગ્લૉસિ) લીસા ને ચળકતા.
Fab′ric, *n.* (ફૅબ્રિક) કુમાસ, વણતર.
Vel′vet, *n.* (વેલવેટ) મખમળ. Silk with a pile upon it.
Shaggy, *a.* (શૅગિ) ગુચ્છાવાળી; બાળવાળું.
Pile, *n.* (પાઇલ) ઢગલો. Sur′face, *n.* (સરફેસ) સપાટી.
Im-i-ta′tion, *n.* (ઇમિટેશન) નકલ. Raw, *a.* (રૉ) કાચું.
Stif′fened, *pp.* (સ્ટિફન્ડ) ઘટ-સખત કીધેલું.
Lace, *n.* (લેસ) કીનારી, નેટની કોર.
Net work, (નેટ ઉવર્ક) જાળી કામ.
Loops, *n.* (લુપ્સ) બાકાં, જીણા નાકા. [કીધેલું ચામડું.
Fam′ous, *a.* (ફેમસ) પ્રખ્યાત. Leath′er, *n.* (લેધર) તૈયાર
Hides, *n.* (હાઇડસ) કાચું ચામડું.
Last′ing, *a.* (લાસ્ટિન્ગ) ટકાઉ. Pro′cess, *n.* (પ્રોસેસ) ક્રિયા.
Tan′ning, *n.* (ટૅનિંગ) ચામડું સાફ કરવું-કેળવવું.
Cha′mois, *n.* (શૅમ્વૉ) એક જાતનું ચામડું.
Bea′ver, *n.* (બીવર) એક જળસ્થળચારી પ્રાણી.
Nap, *n.* (નૅપ) રૂઆંટી. Bon′nets, *n.* (બૉનટ્સ) ટોપી.
Straw, *n.* (સ્ટ્રૉ) પરાળ. Stem, *n.* (સ્ટેમ) ડીચકું, ડાંખળું.
Plait ed, *pp.* (પ્લેટેડ) ગુંથેલું. Doe, *n.* (ડો) સાબરી, હરણી.

COMMON THINGS.

Rags, *n.* (રૅગ્ઝ) ચીથરાં. Shreds, *n.* (શ્રેડસ) કાપલા.
Pulp, *n.* (પલ્પ) માવો, ગર. Gru′-el, *n.* (ગ્રુઅલ) કાંજી.
Is strained, *v.* (ઇઝ સ્ટ્રેન્ડ) ગાળવામાં-છાણવામાં-આવેછે.
Pith, *n.* (પિથ) ગર, ગર્ભ. Rind, *n.* (રાઇન્ડ) છાલ.

Rice-plant, (રાઇસ પ્લાન્ટ) ભાતના છોડ. [દીધેલું.
Por'ous, *a.* (પોરસ) છીદ્રવાળું. Sized, *p.p.* (સાઇઝ્ડ) હાર
Ad-di'-tion, *n.* (ઍડિશન) વધારો.
Re'sin, *n.* (રૅઝિન) રાળ. Ex-tent', *n.* (ઍક્સટૅન્ટ) દરજ્જે.
Wa'ter-proof, *n.* (વૉટરપ્રૂફ) પાણી નહીં પેશી શકે એવું.
Sack'ing, *n.* (સૅકિન્ગ) ગુણતાટ. [સણનું.
Can'vas, *n.* (કૅનવૅસ) કનતાન. Hemp'en, *a.* (હૅમ્પન)
Paste-board, *n.* (પેસ્ટ બોર્ડ) પુઠું.
Card-board, *n.* (કાર્ડબોર્ડ) પાના.
Past'ing, *ppr.* (પેસ્તિન્ગ) વળગાવીને.
Lay'ers, *n.* (લેઅર્ઝ) થડ. Gall-nut, *n.* (ગૅાલનટ) હરડાં.
Pre-pa-ra'-tion, *n.* (પ્રીપરેશન) મેળવણી.
Shoot, *n.* (શુટ) ફણગો, પીળો. Swan, *n.* (સ્વૅાન) રાજહંસ.
Mois'ture, *n.* (મૅાઇસ્ચર) ભીનાસ.
Pla'-ti-num, *n.* (પ્લૅટિનમ) એક જાતનો ધાતુ છે.
Mi'ner-al, *n.* (મિનરલ) ધાતુ. Plum-ba'go, *n.* (પ્લમબેગો)
En-closed', *pp.* (ઍન્ક્લોઝ્ડ) સમાવેલું. [સીસાં જેવો પદાર્થ.
Ce'dar-wood, *n.* (સીડર ઉડ) દેવદારજાતનું એક ઝાડ.

HOW A DOG GOT HIS DINNER.

*(Were) Served, *v.* (સર્વ્ડ) પુરૂં પાડવામાં આવતું, આપવામાં આવતું હતું. Provided, treated.
* Cer'tain, *a.* (સર્ટન) ચોકસ, અમુક. Fixed.
Be-long'-ing to, (બીલોન્ગીંગ ટુ) લગતો. Pertaining.
Présent, *a.* (પ્રૅઝન્ટ) હાજર. Near, before the face.
Meal, *n.* (મીલ) ભોજન. A repast.
To watch, *inf.* (ઉવૅાચ) જોવાને, તપાસવાને. To observe.
Scraps, *n.* (સ્ક્રૅપ્સ) નહાના કટકા. Crumbs, small pieces.
Now and then, વારંવાર. Often.
* Guests, *n.* (ગેસ્ટ્સ) પરોણા, જમવા આવનારા માણસો. Persons asked to the dinner.
Hun'gry, *a.* (હંગ્રિ) ભૂખ્યા. Having a keen appetite.
Of Course, (ઑાવ કોર્સ) અલબત.

* Lib'er-al, *a.* (લિબરલ) ઉદાર. Free to give.
Hard'ly, *ad.* (હાર્ડલિ) ભાગ્યજ, ક્વચિત. Scarcely;
Smell the feast, ખાણાની વાસ લેવી. [barely.
Share, *n.* (શેર) ભાગ. Portion, Part.
Hap'pened, *v.* (હૅપન્ડ) બન્યું, બનતું. Chanced.
Ring'ing, *ger.* (રિંગિંગ) વગાડવું તે. Sounding.
Hand'ed, *v.* (હૅન્ડેડ) હાથે આપવું. Gave by the hands.
O'pen-ing, *n.* (ઓપનિંગ) બાકું; બાકોરૂં. Aperture, hole.
* Re-ceived', *v.* (રીસીવ્ડ) લીધું, લેતું. Got.
Wait'ed, *v.* (વેટેડ) થોભ્યો, સબુરી પકડી. Stayed for.
Reached up, (રીચ્ટ) જઈ પોહોંચ્યો. Arrived at.
Took told of, પકડવું. Seized.
* De-light', *n.* (ડીલાઇટ) ખુશી. Joy; pleasure.
Rogue, *n.* (રોગ) લુચ્ચો. Knave. [ted, caught.
Was found out, માલમ પડી આવ્યો; પકડાયો. Was detec-
Clev'er, *a.* (ક્લેવર) ચતુરાઇવાળું. Showing skill, dexterous.
Was al-lowed', *v.* (અલાવ્ડ) લેવા દીધું. Permitted.
Régu-lar, *a.* (રેગ્યુલર) બરાબર, નિયમિત. Orderly.
Turn, *n.* (ટર્ન) વારો. Time at which anything is to be done; successive course.

Went on, કર્યાં કીધું. Continued. [begging.
Beg'gars, *n.* (બેગર્સ) ભીખારી. Those who live by

HAPPINESS.

Hap'pi-ness, *n.* (હૅપિનેસ) સુખ, પરમસંતોષ. State of being happy; good fortune.

Coun'try, *a.* (કન્ટ્રિ) ગામડીયો. Rural, rustic.
Fill, *n.* (ફિલ) પેટભરાય એટલું. Fulness, as much as supplies want. [salted or pickled.

Ba'con, *n.* (બેકન) ડુક્કરનું આથેલું માંસ. Swine's flesh
Swing, *v.* (સ્વિન્ગ) હીંચકા ખાવા. Move to and fro in the
Gate, *n.* (ગેટ) દરવાજો. A large door. [air; wave.

THE SALE OF THE PET LAMB.

Sale, *n.* (સેલ) વેચાણ. Act of selling.
Pet, *a.* (પેટ) પ્યારથી ઉછારેલું. A little favourite; a lamb brought up by hand.
Lamb, *n.* (લૅમ) મેંઢાનું બચ્ચું. The young of the sheep.
Flocks, *n.* (ફ્લૉક્સ) મેંઢાંના ટોળા. A collection of sheep, goats, &c.
Hill, *n.* (હિલ) ટેકડી. A natural elevation of land.
Feed'ing, *ppr.* (ફીડિંગ) ચરતા. Grazing. [sun.
Sun'shine, *n.* (સનશાઇન) તડકો. The light of the
Plea'sant-ly, *n.* (પ્લેઝન્ટલિ) આનંદથી. Gaily.
Store, *n.* (સ્ટોર) સંગ્રહ, દોલત. Supplies, Treasure.
The while, (ધ ઉવહાઇલ) તેજ વખતે. At the same time.
Be-side', *prep.* (બીસાઇડ) પાસે. By the side of.
Rest'ed, *v.* (રેસ્ટેડ) આસાયશ લીધી, રહેતુ. Reposed.
'neath, *prep.* ('નીથ) નીચે. Below.
Meek, *a.* મીક) ગરીબ. Gentle, mild. [nest.
* Nes'tled, *v.* (નેસલ્ડ) સુખથી રહેવું. Lay close as in a
Hearts, *n.* (હાર્ટ્સ) મન. [હતાં.
That had a place within their hearts, તેઓ તેને ચહાતા
Want, *n.* (ઉવૉન્ટ) તંગી, ગરીબી, કંગાલિયત. Poverty.
Arm'-ed, *a.* (આર્મ્ડ) હથીઆરબંધ. Furnished with
Shed, *n.* (શેડ) ઝુંપડું. Cottage. [arms.
La'boured, *v.* (લેબર્ડ) મહેનત કરતો. Worked, toiled.
One by one, એક પછી એક. [to the house.
Housé-hold, *a.* (હાઉસ હોલ્ડ) ઘરને લગતી. Belonging
To buy, *inf.* (ટુ બાઇ) ખરીદ કરવાને. To purchase.
Down'-cast, *a.* (ડાઉનકાસ્ટ) ઉદાસ. Dejected.
* Thresh'old, *n.* (થ્રેશોલ્ડ) ઘરનો ઉંબર. The stone, under the door of the house.
*Gaunt, *a.* (ગૉન્ટ) નબળી, ભૂખે મરતાં દેખાવની. Thin; starved-looking. [being poor,
Pov'-er-ty, *n.* (પૉવર્ટિ) દરિદ્રતા, ગરીબાઇ. State of

Pleas′ant, *a.* (પ્લીઝન્ટ) આનન્દી, ખુશ. Cheerful.
* (had) Sub-dued′, *v.* (સબ્ડયુડ) દબાવી દીધા. Overcome;
Creá-ture's, *n.* (ક્રીચર્સ) પ્રાણીની. Beast's. [brought down.
It will buy us food, તેથી આપણને ખોરાક વેચાતો મળશે.
Ay, (ઍ) હા, ખરેખર. Yes, Indeed. [lament.
Weep, *v.* (ઉવીપ) રડેછે, શોક કરેછે. Shed tears;
Down-drooping head, દલગીરીથી માથું નીચું કરીને.
Mourn′fully, *ad.* (મોર્નફુલિ) દલગીરી ભરેલી રીતે. With
Price, *n.* (પ્રાઇસ) કિમ્મત. Value. [sorrow.
Part′ing, *n.* (પાર્ટિંગ) જુદાઇ. Seperation.
* Pang, *n.* (પૅન્ગ) ઝાટકો, તીવ્ર દુઃખ. Sting of sorrow.
Hardest heart, સર્વથી કઠણ હૈયું; કઠણમાં કઠણ માણસ.
* (to) Wring, *inf.* (રિન્ગ) દુઃખી કરવું, મોડીનાખવું.
Twist, or force painfully.
*Ten′der, *a.* (ટેન્ડર) પ્યારૂં. Loving.
Soul, (સોલ) આત્મા. Spirit, heart.
*Fer′vent, *a.* (ફર્વન્ટ) ખરા જીગરના. Warm; burning.
Doth cling, *v.* (ડથ ક્લિન્ગ) વળગી રહેછે. Does adhere.
*Feign′-ings, *n.* (ફેનિન્ગ્ઝ) જુઠા ઢોંગ-ડોળ. Pretences.
False, *a.* (ફૉલ્સ) જુઠા Not true.
Sor′row-ful, *a.* (સૉરોફુલ) દલગીરી ભરેલું. Sad,
lamentable. [with earnestness.
Plead, *inf.* (પ્લીડ) કરગરવું, અરજ કરવી. To supplicate
Pit′-e-ous-ly, *ad.* (પિટિઅસ્લિ) દયામણી-દલગીરી ભરેલી
રીતે. With great pity or sorrow.
Be-sides′, *ad.* (બિસાઇડ્ઝ) એ સિવાય. In addition to,
moreover. [useless.
*Im′po-tent, *a.* (ઇમ્પોટન્ટ) નબળી, અશક્ત. Poverless,
*De-spair′, *n.* (ડીસ્પેર) નિરાશા. Utter want of hope.
Fair, *a.* (ફેર) સુંદર. Handsome.
Hid′ing, *a.* (હાઇડિંગ) સંતાડવાની. Concealing.
Straight-way, *ad.* (સ્ટ્રેટવે) લાગલું, તરતજ. Directly,
Cord, *n.* (કૉર્ડ) દોરડી. A small rope. [immediately.

Fast, *ad.* (ફાસ્ટ) મજબુતીથી. Firmly.
Com'mon, *n.* (કૉમન) મેદાન. An open tract of land.
Brown, *a.* (બ્રાઉન) ભુરાં. Of a burned colour.
Flint'y *a.* (ફ્લિન્ટિ) કઠણ. Very hard.
Mor'row, *n.* (મૉરો) કાળ, બીજો દહાડો. The next day.
Throughout all the morrow, બીજો આખો દહાડો સુધી.
Very, *a.* (વેરિ) ખરેખરી; તેજ. True.
Bor'row, *v.* (બૉરો) લીધો. Take.

A SLY HIT.

Sly, *a.* (સ્લાઇ) કાવિબાજ; પક્કું. Artful; cunning.
Hit, *n.* (હિટ) ટચકો, ચોકડાંબંધ બોલ. An apt expression.
Was thought, *v.* (વૉઝ થૉટ) વીચારવામાં આવતો. Was considered.
Stu'pid, *a.* (સ્ટુપિડ) અક્કલ વગરનો, મુર્ખ. Senseless.
Re-plied', *v.* (રીપ્લાઇડ) જવાબ દીધો. Answered.
Mil'ler, *n.* (મિલર) ખરાસ. One who attends a mill.
Hogs, *n.* (હૉગ્ઝ) ડુક્કરો. Swine.
Fat, *a.* (ફૅટ) જાડાં, પુષ્ટ. Full-fed; plump.
Fat'tens, *v.* (ફૅટન્સ) ફરબે-જાડાં-કરેછે. Makes fat.

BRAVE BOBBY.

Bob'by, *n.* (બૉબી) બોબી (એક કુતરાનું પાડેલું નામ). 'Bob' short for 'Robbert.'
Bravé, *a.* (બ્રેવ) બહાદુર. Courageous.
*Bound (for), *pp.* (બાઉન્ડ) માંડેલું, ઉપડવાને તૈયાર થયલું. Ready or fixed to go.
Board, *n.* (બોર્ડ) વાહણ. The deck of a ship; ship.
*Pas'sen-gers, *n.* (પૅસીન્જર્સ) ઉતારૂઓ. Travellers by a public conveyance.
Of'ficer, *n.* (ઑફિસર) અમલદાર. Commander.
*New'foun-land, *a.* (ન્યુફાઉન્ડલૅન્ડ) એક ટાપુનું નામ છે તે ઉત્તર અમેરીકામાં છે. A large island in North America.

Ev′-e-ry-bo′dy, *n.* (એવ્અરિબ્ડિ) દરેક માણસ. Every.
person. [humoured.
Good-tem′-pered, *a.* (ગુડ ટેમ્પર્ડ) સારા સ્વભાવનો. Good
*Frol′ic-some, *a.* (ફ્રૉલિકસમ) રમતિયાળ. Playful.
Con′stant, *a.* (કૉન્સ્ટંટ) હમેશાનો. Continual, perpetual.
Play mate, *n.* (પ્લેમેટ) સાથે રમનારો સોબતી. Play
Mer′ry, *a.* (મેરિ) આનન્દી. Cheerful. [fellow.
Fel′low, *n.* (ફેલો) શખ્સ; સોબતી.
Fond, *a.* (ફૉન્ડ) હેતાળ, શોખીલો. Loving.
(were) Romp′ing, *v.* (રૉમ્પિંગ) ધિંગામસ્તી કરતાં હતા.
Roll, *n.* (રોલ) ડોળવું, ઝોલો. [Playing rudely.
The ship gave a roll, વ્હાણ ડોલીઉં, વ્હાણે બાસ્કી ખાધી.
Splash, *ad.* (સ્પ્લૅશ) પાણી સાથે અફળાતો. Dabbled
in the water.
Was raised, *v.* (ઉવૉઝ રેઝડ) ઉઠાવવામાં આવી.
A hand over, કોઇ માણસ પડ્યું. [crew.
*Hand, *n.* (હૅન્ડ) વ્હાણના માણસમાંનું એક. One of the
*Clear′-ing, *ppr.* (ક્લિયરિંગ) ઉપરથી અડક્યા વગર કુદી
જઇને. Leaping over without touching. [dog.
Grey′ hound, *n.* (ગ્રે હાઉન્ડ) શિકારી કુત્રો. A hunting
Swam, *v.* (સ્વૅામ) (તર્યા). Floated on water.
Stern, *n.* (સ્ટર્ન) વાહણનો પાછલો ભાગ. The hind part
of a ship.
*Fran′tic, *a.* (ફ્રૅન્ટિક) ગાંડા જેવો. Beside himself;
out of his senses; mad.
*Jol′ly-boat, *n.* (જૉલિબોટ) ન્હાની હોડી, (વહાણપર
લટકાવેલી). A small boat belonging to a ship; a
yawlboat.
It was too dark to see far before them, અંધારૂં એટલું
બધું હતું કે તેઓથી દુર જોઇ શકાયું નહીં.
Lost, *n.* ખોવાઇ ગયલો. That cannot be found.
All gave the child up for lost, સઘળાઓએ છોકરાની
આશા છોડી.

Splash, *n.* (સ્પ્લૅશ) પાણીમાં અવાજ. Plash; a noise [in water.
Pull on, (પુલ ઑન) હલેસાં મારો. Draw.
Might, *n.* (માઇટ) જોર શક્તી. Power, strength.
A-long´ side, *ad.* (અલૅાન્ગ સાઇડ) વાહણની બાજુએ. By the side of the ship. [seizing.
Hold ing up, (હોલ્ડીંગ અપ) ઝાલીને, લઇને. Carrying.
(Was) rowed, *v.* (રોડ) હલેસાં માર્યાં. Driven by oars;
Half-drowned, *a.* (હાફ ડ્રાઉન્ડ) અર્ધો ડુબેલો. Half [plunged in water.
Got better, સાજો થયો.
Delight´ed, *v.* (ડીલાઇટેડ) ખુશ થયા. Pleased.
*(was) Ca-ressed´, *v.* (કૅરેસ્ટ) પંપાળ્યો; હેત કીધું. Made of; fondled.
*Cape´-of-Good-Hope´, *n.* (કેપ આવ ગુડ હોપ) આફ્રિકાની દક્ષિણે એક ભુશિર છે. The most southerly point of Africa.
Were to be landed, કિનારે ઉતરવાના હતા. Were to go on shore from the ship.
Got into the boat, મછવામાં બેઠો.
Tight, *ad.* (ટાઇટ) મજબુત. Firm, Fast.
Col´lar, *n.* (કૉલર) પટો. Something round the neck.
Dis´tance, *n.* (ડિસ્ટન્સ) છેટો. Extent of space between two objects. [great effort.
Tugged, *v.* (ટગ્ડ) ખુબ જોરથી ખેંચ્યું. Pulled with
To get loose, છુટા થવાને. To become free.
But all in vain, સઘળું ફોકટ. But all to no purpose.
No sooner—than. જેવો, તરતજ
Held, *v.* (હેલ્ડ) ઝાલી રાખ્યો. Stopped, kept fast.
Sig´nal, *n.* (સિગ્નલ) નિશાન. Sign.
Li´ber-ty, *n.* (લિબર્ટિ) છુટાપણું. Freedom.
The dog was set at liberty, તે કુત્રાને છોડી મુક્યો.
Sud´den-ly, *ad.* (સડન્લિ) એકાએક. Unexpectedly.
Set up, (સેટ અપ) પાડી.
Shrill, *a.* (શ્રિલ) તિક્ષણ. Sharp; Piercing.

Howl, *n.* (હાઉલ) બુમ. Cry.

*Cramp, *n.* (ક્રૅમ્પ) આંકડી, આંકરાં. A stiffening of the limbs, which makes swimming impossible, and often causes drowning.

He had been seized with cramp, તેને આંકરાં આવ્યાં [હતાં.

Shark, *n.* (શાર્ક) શાર્ક નામની માછળી. An exceedingly voracious fish.

Dived, *v.* (ડાઇવ્ડ) ડુબકી મારી. Plunged in water.

*Doub'led, *v.* (ડબલ્ડ) આમ તેમ આંટા ફર્યો. Went back again over the same line.

Mon'ster, *n.* (મૉન્સ્ટર) રાક્ષસ. The horrible creature.

Chance, *n.* (ચૅન્સ) સંભવ. Possibility.

Reach'ing, *ger.* (રીચિંગ) જઇ પોહચવું. Arriving at; [going to.

In time, વખતસર. At the opportune time.

To save, *inf.* (ટુ સેવ) બચાવવાને. To rescue. (E.P. p. 47.*b*)

Dodged, *v.* (ડૉજ્ડ) છટકી જતો. Escaped from by starting aside.

Tired out, (ટાયર્ડ આઉટ) થાકી ગયો. Exhausted.

Just at that moment, તેજ વખતે.

Close to, (ક્લોસ ટુ) પાસે. Near.

O'-pened, *v.* (ઑપન્ડ) ઉઘાડયું, ખુલ્લું કીધું. Unclosed.

Hor'rid, *a.* (હૉરિડ) ભયંકાર. Dreadful.

Bobby was all but gone, બોબ્બી મુઓતોજ. Bobby

Rose, *v.* (રોઝ) ઉઠયો. Got up. [was nearly lost.

Pointed, *v.* (પૉઇન્ટેડ) તાકી. Fixed.

Fired, *v.* (ફાયર્ડ) ફોડી. Discharged.

Gun, *n.* (ગન) બંદુક.

Tinged, *n.* (ટિન્જડ) રંગાઇ ગયું. Coloured.

The water was tinged with blood, પાણીમાં લોહી લોહી [થઇ ગયું.

*(were) Shat'tered, *v.* (શૅટર્ડ) ભાંગીગયા. Broken; shivered.

Were shattered to pieces, ભાંગીને ચૂરેચૂરા થઇગયા.

Pulled, *v.* (પુલ્ડ) ખેંચી લીધો. Drawn.

Hurrah! (હુર્રા) ખુશીનો પોકાર, હુર્રે. Shout of joy.

THE TRAVELLERS AND THE BEAR.

Trávol-lers, *n.* (ટ્રૅવેલર્સ) મુસાફરો. Those who go journeys. [ruped animal.

Bear, *n.* (બેર) રીંછ. A wild ferocious rogh quad-

For'est, *n.* (ફૉરેસ્ટ) જંગલ. A woody tract of ground.

I am afraid, મને ધાસ્તી લાગેછે. I fear. [the foot.

Tracks, *n.* (ટ્રૅક્સ) પગલાંની નીશાની. Marks left by

Paws, *n.* (પૉઝ) પંજા. The feet of beasts of prey having claws.

At-tack', *n.* (ઍટૅક) હુમલા. Assault. [સહાય થઇશું.

We shall stand by one another, આપણે એક બીજાને

Like men, મરદની માફક. Like brave men.

Arm, *n.* (આર્મ) હાથ. The limb of a human body from the shoulder to the hand.

Stout, *n.* (સ્ટાઉટ) જબરૂ, બહાદુર. Bold, brave.

Heart, *n.* (હાર્ટ) અંતઃકરણ.

Hark! *interj.* (હાર્ક) સાંભળ. Listen!

A-larm', *n.* (ઍલાર્મ) ધાસ્તી. Fright, dismay.

Low, *a.* (લૉ) ધીમું. Not loud.

Growl, *n.* (ગ્રાઉલ) ઘુરકવું. A deep snarl.

*Thick'-et, *n.* (થિકેટ) ઝાડી. A place where shrubs are thickly set.

In'stant, *n.* (ઇન્સ્ટન્ટ) ક્ષણ, પળ. Moment.

*Nim'ble, *a.* (નિમ્બલ) ચંચલ, ચાલાક. Active, quick.

Light, *a.* (લાઇટ) હલકો. Not heavy.

Climbed up, (ક્લાઇમ્ડ અપ) ચઢીગયો. [animal.

Squir'rel, *n.* (સ્કિવરલ) ખીસ્કોલી. A small active

Leav'ing, *ppr.* (લીવિંગ) પડતો મુકીને, રેહવા દઇને. Quitting, suffering to remain.

To face, *inf.* (ટુ ફેસ) સામા થવાને. To oppose.

Dan'ger, *n.* (ડેન્જર) ભય. Peril.

*Pres'ence of mind, (પ્રેઝન્સ ઑવ માઇન્ડ) સમય સૂચકતા. Readiness of wit; knowing what to do.

Did not fail, છોડી દીધી નહીં. Did not forsake.
(could) Fight, *v.* (ફાઇટ) લડી શક્યો. Resist, struggle.
„ Fly, *v.* (ફ્લાઇ) નાસી શક્યો. Run away.
Flat, *a.* (ફ્લૅટ) ચત્તો. Prostrate on the back.
Held his breath, દમબાંધી લીધો.
(to) Ap-pear', *inf.* (ઍપિયર) દેખાય. Seem.
Rushed, *v.* (રશ્ટ) ધસી આવ્યું. Came with violence.
Huge, *a.* (હ્યુજ) ઘણુંજ મોટું. Very large.
At once, *ad.* (ઍટ વન્સ) એકદમ.
Made up to, આગળ ચાલુ આવ્યું. Proceeded.
Tremb'ling, *ppr.* (ટ્રિમ્બ્લીંગ) ધુજતાં. Shaking with fear.
Perch, *n.* (પર્ચ) બેઠક (પક્ષીના જેવી). Roost.
Guess, *v.* (ગેસ) ધારે, અટકળ કરે. Think, suppose.
Feel'ings, *n.* (ફીલિન્ગ્ઝ) લાગણી. Sensations.
Snuffed, *v.* (સ્નફ્ડ) સુંઘ્યો. Smelt.
*Muz'zle, *n.* (મઝલ) મ્હોડું. The biting part; the mouth and nose of an animal,
Close to, (ક્લોસ ટુ) પાસે. Near.
*Wince, *v.* (વિન્સ) ચમક્યો, ચોંક્યો. Start.
*Plunged, *v.* (પ્લન્જડ) ધુસી ગયું, ઝબ્બદઈને પેસી ગયું. Dived, as in water.
Un-harmed', *pp.* (અનહાર્મ્ડ) ઇજા કર્યા વગર. Unhurt, uninjured.
Was o'ver, જતું રહ્યું. Was past.
*A-shamed', *pp.* (અશેમ્ડ) શરમાઇ ગયલો. Filled with shame.
Cow'ard-ly, *a.* (કાઉઅર્ડલિ) હિચકારી. Dastardly, timid.
Cnd'-duct, *n.* (કૉન્ડક્ટ) ચાલ. Behaviour.
Tried, *v.* (ટ્રાઇડ) કોશિશ કીધી. Endeavoured.
To pass off, કાઢીનાખવાને, ચલાવી લેવાને.
Mat'ter, *n.* (મૅટર) બીના. Thing, Event.
Joke, *n.* (જોક) મશ્કરી. Jest.
He tried to pass off the matter with a joke, તેણે તે વાત મશ્કરીમાં કાઢીનાખવાની કોશિશ કીધી.
Whis'-pered, *v.* (વ્હિસ્પર્ડ) કાનમાં કહ્યું. Spoke slowly in the ear.

To trust, *inf.* (ટ્રસ્ટ) ભરૂસો કરવો. To confide in.
Boast'er, *n.* (બોસ્ટર) શેખીખોર. One who boasts; braggart. [fearlessness.
Cour'age, *n.* (કરૅજ) હિંમ્મત. Bravery; spirit;
Proved, *v.* (પ્રુવ્ડ) સાબેત કીધું. Ascertained.
Deeds, *n.* (ડીડ્સ) પરાક્રમો, કામો. Actions, Exploits.
Let courage be proved by deeds not by words, શબ્દોથી નહીં પણ પરાક્રમથી હિંમ્મત સાબેત કરો; કહીને નહી પણ કરીને હિંમ્મત દેખાડી આપો.
Advice, *n.* (અડવાઇસ) શિખામણ.

THE DUN COW.

Dun, *a.* (ડન) ઘેરા ભૂરા રંગનો. Of dark brown colour.
*Whisk'ing, *pp.* (વ્હિસ્કિંગ) ઝાટકી કાઢતો, ઝપાટો મારતો. Nipping or cutting off by a quick motion.
Nip, (નિપ) છાંટીકાઢવું. Motion, (મોશન) ગતી.
*Dan'-de-li'on, *n.* (ડૅન્ડિલિઅન) એક જાતનો પીળાં ફુલવાળો રોપો. A common plant with a yellow flower. The name means *lion's tooth*; so called because of the tooth like edges of its leaves.
Strolled, *v.* (સ્ટ્રોલ્ડ) સેહેલ કરતો ચાલ્યો. Wandered or walked slowly.
Rob'ber, *n.* (રૅાબર) ચોર; લુટારો. Plunderer; pillager.
(to) Attack', *inf.* (ટુ ઍટૅક) Assault, fall upon.
Dozen, *n.* (ડઝન) બાર. Twelve. [out.
*Ex-claimed'. *v.* (એક્સક્લેમ્ડ) મોટેથી બોલી ઉઠી. Called
Sud'den-ly, *ad.* (સડન્લિ) એકાએક. Unexpectedly.
(had) Forgot'ten, *v.* (ફર્ગૉટન) ભૂલી ગઈ. Neglected.
Farm'er, *n.* (ફાર્મર) ખેડુત. Cultivator.
*Vi'-cious, *a.* (વિશશ) હરામી. Wicked; ill-tempered.
Sight, *n.* (સાઇટ) દેખાવ. View.
She has caught sight of us તેણીએ આપણને જોયા.
Run for your life, તારો જીવ લઈને દોડ.

Shout'ed, *v.* (શાઉટેડ) બુમ પાડી. Cried aloud.
Le'velled, *a.* (લેવલ્ડ) ઉભાકીધેલાં, તાકેલાં. [violence.
Rush'ing, *ppr.* (રશિંગ) ધસીને. Moving forward with
To fly, *inf.* (ટુ ફ્લાઇ) નાસી જવું. To run away.
Ut'most, *a.* (અટમોસ્ટ) ઘણીજ. Extreme.
Speed, *n.* (સ્પીડ) ઝડપ. Haste, quickness.
*Stile, *n.* (સ્ટાઇલ) પગથીઆં; સીડી. Steps for climbing over a fence.
*Bram'ble, *n.* (બ્રૅમ્બલ) કાંટાવાળો છોડ. A wild, prickly shrub, bearing sweet black berries.
Jack'et, *n.* (જૅકેટ) બદન, બંડી. A short coat.
Set me free, મને છોડવ, મને છુટી કર.
Bel'low, *n.* (બેલો) બરાડવું. Roar. [prised with fear.
A-larmed', *v.* (ઍલાર્મ્ડ) દેહશત આપી, બીહવડાવી. Sur-
Pulled, *v.* (પુલ્ડ) ખેંચી લીધું. Drew forcibly, tore.
*Main, *a.* (મેન) ઘાણુજ. Very great; powerful.
Force, *n.* (ફોર્સ) જોર. Might, strength.
Lace, *n.* (લેસ) કિનારી, કોર. A string fastened to the clothes. [quickly; gasping.
*Pant'ing, *ppr.* (પૅન્ટિન્ગ) હાંફતી હાંફતી. Breathing
Scram'bling, *ppr.* (સ્ક્રૅમ્બ્લિન્ગ) ટેકીને ચઢીને. Climbing by the help of the hands.
Joined, *v.* (જૉઇન્ડ) જઇ મળી. United.
Safe, *a.* (સેફ) સલામત. Free from danger.
Ill'-tem-pered, *a.* (ઇલ ટેમ્પર્ડ) ખરાબ સ્વભાવની. Bad tempered; Vicious. [ગ્મેટલે દુર.
Beyond reach of her horns, તેણીના સીંઘડા વાગે નહીં
Does mean, *v.* (ડઝ મીન) જણાવવા માંગેછે; અર્થ થાયછે. Indicate.
*Shrink'ing, *ppr.* (શ્રિંન્કિન્ગ) બીહીકથી દબાઇ જઇને. Cowering from fear.
Cowering, (કાઉઅરિન્ગ) બીહીકથી દબાઇ જઇને.
Brave, *a.* (બ્રેવ) બહાદુર. Bold.

Ab'sent, *a.* (ઍબ્સંટ) ગેરહાજર. Not present.
Against absent robbers, ચોરોની ગેરહાજરીમાં.
Might'i-ly, *ad.* (માઇટિલિ) ઘણોજ. Greatly, extensively.
A-fraid', *a.* (ઍફ્રેડ) બીધેલો. Struck with fear. E.P.p.17*b*.
*Sus-pect', *v.* (સસ્પેક્ટ) ધારૂંછું, અટકલ કરૂંછું. Am inclined to think; guess.
Fright, *n.* (ફ્રાઇટ) દેહશત. Alarm; terror. [હતી.
Who had got over her fright, જેની ધાસ્તી મટી ગઇ
Means much the same, એના જેવોજ અર્થ થાયછે-ઘણું કરીને એવોજ અર્થ થાય છે.
did Remem'ber, યાદ આવ્યું. Trouble, સંકટ.

WE ARE SEVEN.

Thick, *a.* (થિક) જાડા. Not thin, close.
Curl, *n.* (કર્લ) ગુછડાં. Ringlet of hair. [thickly.
*Clus'tered, *v.* (ક્લસ્ટર્ડ) ગુછડાં વળ્યા, ઝુમખાવળ્યા. Hung
Maid, *n.* (મેડ) કુમારીકા. Maiden.
Seven in all, બધું મળીને સાત. [wonder.
Won'-der-ing, *pp.* (વંનડરિંગ) અજાયબ થઇને. Feeling
Pray, *v.* (પ્રે) વિનંતી કરૂંછું. Beseech, entreat.
*Con'-way, *n.* (કૉનવે) "કૉનવે" નામે કસ્બો છે. A town in the north of Wales.
Dwell, *v.* (ડ્વેલ) રેહછે. Live. [adjoining to a church.
Church'yard, *n.* (ચર્ચ્યાર્ડ) કબરસ્તાન. The *yard*
Sweet, *a.* (સ્વીટ) વ્હાલી, ખુબસુરત. Gentle, beautiful.
Lie, *v.* (લાઇ) સુતા છે.
Be-neath', *prep.* (બીનીથ) નીચે. Below, under.
Limbs, *n.* (લિમ્સ) અવયવ. Members of the body.
Alivé, *a.* (ઍલાઇવ) ચંચલ. Lively. E. P. p. 17 *b*.
Ye, *pro.* (યી) તમે. You.
Graves, *n.* (ગ્રેવ્સ) કબરો. Tombs.
Steps, *n.* (સ્ટેપ્સ) પગલાં. Paces.
Side by side, પાસે પાસ.

Stock'ings, *n.* (સ્ટૉકિંગ્ઝ) મોજાં. Covering for the foot
Knit, *v.* (નિટ) ગુંથવું. To unite by needles. [and leg.
'Ker-chief, *n.* (કર્ચિફ) રૂમાલ. A head-dress. [border.
Hem, *v.* (હેમ) ઓટવું. To sew down the edge; to
Oft'en, *adv.* (ઑફન) વારંવાર. Frequently.
Sun'-est, *n.* (સનસેટ) સાંજ; સૂર્યાસ્ત. Evening.
Fair, *a.* (ફેર) ખુલ્લું. Clear, shining. [hold porridge.
*Por'ring-ger, *n.* (પૉરિન્જર) કટોરો. A small bowl to
Porridge, (પૉરિજ) કાંજી, શોરવો.
Sup'-per, *n.* (સપર) વાળું. The evening meal.
Moan'ing, *pp.* (મોનિંગ) વિલાપ કરતી. Lamenting.
Lay, *n.* (લે) સુતી. Prostrate.
*Re-lieved', *v.* (રીલીવ્ડ) છુટકો કીધો. Set free, eased.
Then she went away, પછી તે મરી ગઈ.
Was (laid), *v.* (વૉઝ લેડ) મુકવામાં આવી, ડાટવામાં આવી.
Slide, *v.* (સ્લાઈડ) સરીજવું. Glide.
Was forced, *v.* (વૉઝ ફોર્સ્ડ) જરૂર પડી. Was compelled.
To go, જવાને, (મરીજવાને).
Heav'en, *n.* (હેવન) સ્વર્ગ. The abode of God.
Spir'its, *n.* (સ્પિરિટસ) આત્મા. Souls.
Throw'ing, (થ્રોઈન્ગ) ફેંકી દેવું.
It was throwing words away, તે કેહવું મીથ્યા હતું.
Would have her will, પોતાની મરજી પકડી રહી.
Will, *n.* (વિલ) મરજી. Choice.
Nay. *adv.* (ને) નહીં. No. E. P. p. 16 *b*.

THE LATIN FOR COLD.

Cold, *n.* (કોલ્ડ) ટંડી. Absence of heat. Chillness.
School'-mas-ter, *n.* (સ્કૂલમાસ્ટર) શિક્ષક. A teacher.
Schol'ars, *n.* (સ્કૉલર્સ) નિશાળ્યા. Pupils, students.
Win'ter, *n.* (વિન્ટર) શિયાળો. The cold season of
Latin word, "લૅટિન" ભાષાનો શબ્દ. [the year.
An'swered, *v.* (ઍન્સર્ડ) જવાબ દીધો. Replied.

For-get′, *v.* (ફર્ગેટ) ભૂલી જાઉં. Neglect. Lose the remembrance of.

Mo′ment, *n.* (મોમેન્ટ) વખત, પળ. Time, instant.

At my finger′s ends, મારી આંગળીના ટેરવાપર છે. એ મારા આંગળે લાગે છે.

THE GATE WITHOUT A LATCH.

Gate, *n.* (ગેટ) દરવાજો. A large door.

Latch, *u.* (લૅચ) અડગરો. A small piece of wood to fasten a door.

Far-m′er, *n.* (ફાર્મર) ખેડુત. A cultivator.

O′pened, *v.* (ઓપન્ડ) ખુલો થતો હતો, ઉઘડવું. Unclosed.

Yard, *n.* (યાર્ડ) વાડો. Compound.

Want′ed, *v.* (વૉન્ટેડ) જોઈતો હતો. Required.

Could not be fast′ened, *v.* (કુડ નૉટ બી ફૅસન્ડ) બંધ થઈ શકતો નહીં હતો. Could not be closed.

Passed, *v.* (પાસ્ટ) ગયો, જતો. Went,

Care′ful, *a.* (કેરફુલ) સાવધ. Heedful.

To pull, *inf.* (ટુ પુલ) ખેંચવાને. To draw.

Mind′ful, *a.* (માઈન્ડ ફુલ). Careful, heedful.

Care, *n.* (કેર) સંભાળ. Caution.

Would blow it open, ઉઘાડી નાખતો.

Had closed, *v.* (ક્લોઝ્ડ) બંધ કીધો. Shut.

*Re-sult′ *n.* (રીઝલ્ટ) પરિણામ. What followed.

Gen′er-al-ly, *ad.* (જેનરલિ) ઘણું કરીને. Usually; chiefly.

Flap′ping, *pp.* (ફ્લૅપિન્ગ) ફડફડ વાગતો. Striking, beating.

Backwards and forwards, આગળ અને પાછળ. To and fro.

Wide open, તદ્દન ખુલ્લો.

Poul′try, *n.* (પોલ્ટ્રી) મરઘાં બતકાં. Domestic fowls.

Were getting out, બહાર નિકળી જતાં હતાં.

Were getting in, માંહે આવતા હતા.

Chick′ens, *n.* (ચિકન્સ) મરઘીના બચ્ચાં. The young of birds.

Drive, *v.* (ડ્રાઈવ) હાંકી કાઢવું. Cause to run forward by force.

To get mended, સમરાવવો જોઇએ. To get repaired

Six-pence, *n.* (સિક્સપેન્સ) છ પેનીનો સિક્કો. Half a shilling.

Worth while, (વર્થહ્વાઇલ) અગત્યનું. Important.

Driv′ing, *pp.* (ડ્રાઇવિન્ગ) હાંકી કાઢતા. Causing to run forward by force. [કરતાં...સારૂં.

As well... as be doing nothing, કાંઇ નહીં કરે તે

Re-mained′, *v.* (રીમેન્ડ) રહ્યો. Was left.

Pig, *n.* (પિગ) ડુક્કરનું બચ્ચું. A young boar.

Sty, *n.* (સ્ટાઇ) ડુક્કરખાનું. An inclosure for swine.

Push′ing, *pp.* (પુશિંગ) હડસેલીને. Driving, thrusting.

Pushing open the gate, દરવાજો આચકો મારીને ઉઘાડીને.

Thence, *ad.* (ધેન્સ) ત્યાંથી. From that place.

Wan′dered, *v.* (ઉવૉન્ડર્ડ) ભટક્યું. Rambled.

Thick, *a.* (થિક) ઘીચ. Dense.

Was missed, *v.* (ઉવૉઝ મિસ્ટ) નાસીગયુ; ખોવાઇગયું એમ માલમ પડ્યું. Was lost.

*Hue-and-cry, (હ્યુ ઍન્ડક્રાઇ) બુમાબુમ, બુમરાણ. Chasing and shouting at once.

Was raised after it, તેની પાછળ પાડવામાંઆવી.

Act, *n.* (ઍક્ટ) કામ. Action.

Ty′-ing, *ger.* (ટાઇગ) બાંધવું. Fastening.

Was in the act of tying up a horse, ઘોડો બાંધવાના કામમાં રોકાયો હતો.

Sta′ble, *n.* (સ્ટેબ્લ). A shade for horses.

Was i′ron-ing, *v.* (ઉવૉઝ આયર્નીંગ) અસ્ત્રી કરતી હતી, Was smoothing with an iron. [room.

Kit′chen, *n.* (કિચન) રસોઇખાનું, રાંધણી. A cooking

Fol′low, *v.* (ફૉલો) પુઠેજવું. To go after.

Stir′ring, *v.* (સ્ટરિંગ) હલાવતી હતી. Was moving.

Broth, *n.* (બ્રૉથ) શેરવો. Soup.

Hus′-band, *n.* (હઝ્બન્ડ) વર. The correlative of wife.

Fire, *n.* (ફાયર) દેવતા.

5

Chase, *n.* (ચેસ) પુંઠે લાગવું તે. Vehement pursuit.
Pell'mell, *ad.* (પેલમેલ) સેળભેળ ; ભેળંભેળ. With confused violence.
Haste, *n.* (હેસ્ટ) ઝડપ. Hurry.
Speed, *n.* (સ્પીડ) ઝડપ. Quickness.
Sprained, *v.* (સ્પ્રેન્ડ) મેાચાઇ. Injured.
An'kle, *n.* (ઍંન્ગકલ) ઘુંટી. The joint which connects the foot with the leg.
Jump'ing, *ger.* (જમ્પિંગ) કુદતાં. Leaping.
Fence, *n.* (ફેન્સ) ટટ્ટી, વાડ. Hedge.
*(Were) O-bliged', *v.* (ઑબ્લાઇજ્ડ) જરૂર પડી. Forced.
Give up, છેાડી દેવું. Quit. [(E. P. p. 47 *b.*)
to Car'ry, *inf.* (ટુ કૅરિ) લઇજવાને. To convey.
*Re-turned', *v.* (રીટર્ન્ડ) પાછી ફરી. Went back.
*To as-sist', *inf.* (ટુ ઍસિસ્ટ) મદદ કરવાને. To help.
Was hurt', *v.* (વૉઝ હર્ટ) ઇજા થઇ હતી. Was injured.
Got back, પાછા આવ્યા. Came back.
Had boiled over, ઉભરાઇ ગયેા હતેા. Had effervesced.
Was spoiled, *v.* (વૉઝ સ્પૉઇલ્ડ) બગડી ગયું હતું.
Shirt, *n.* (શર્ટ) પેહરણ. A man's undergarment.
Hang'ing, (હૅન્ગિંગ) લટકતાં. Suspending, swinging.
*were Scorched, *v.* (સ્કૉર્ચ્ડ) ઉપર ઉપરથી બળી ગયાં. Burnt on the outside.
*Ut'ter-ly, *ad.* (અટર્લિ) તદ્દન. Altogether.
Ru'ined, *v.* (રૂઇન્ડ) નાશ પામ્યાં. Destroyed.
Scold'ed, *v.* (સ્કૉલ્ડેડ) ધમકાવી. Chid, rebuked.
Caréless, *a.* (કેરલેસ) ગાફેલ, બે ફિકરાં. Negligent.
Not to take from the fire, દેવતા પરથી ઉતારી નહીં લીધું.
Had let loose, છુટેા—બાંધ્યા વગર મેલ્યેા હતેા. Had left untied.
Had kicked, *v.* (હૅડ કિક્ડ) લાત મારી હતી.
Fine, *a.* (ફાઇન) સુંદર. Beautiful.
*Colt, *n.* (કેાલ્ટ) વછેરેા. A young horse.

Fort′night, *n.* (ફૉર્ટ નાઈટ) પખવાડ્યું. Two weeks.
In′jury, *n.* (ઇન્જરિ) ઇજા. Hurt.
*Prov′erbs, *n.* (પ્રૉવર્બ્સ) કેહવતો. Well-known truths.
*Ver′i-fied, *v.* (વેરિફાઈડ) ખરીપડી; સાબેત થઈ. Shown to be true.
Nail, *n.* (નેલ) ખીલો. Wheel, *n.* (હ્વીલ) પૈડું.
Comes off, નિકળી આવેછે.
Safe, *ad.* (સેફ) સારી પેઠે; સારા જાપતામાં.
Bind, *v.* (બાઈન્ડ) બાંધો. Tie, fasten.

ELLIPTICAL EXERCISES.

Con-tin′ued, *pp.* (કન્ટિન્યૂડ) જારી રહેલું. Drawn out, [prolonged.
Bare, *a.* (બેર) ખુલ્લો. ઉઘાડો Naked.
Bear, *n.* (બેર) રીંછ. A wild ferocious quadruped.
Could bear, *v.* (કુડ બેર) ખમી શક્યો. Could endure.
Tore, *v.* (ટોર) ફાડીનાખ્યો. Rent.
Man′ner, *n.* (મૅનર) રીત. Way.
Beech-trees, બીચ જાતના ઝાડ.
Sel′dom, *ad.* (સેલ્ડમ) કદાચ. Rarely.
Grow, *v.* (ગ્રો) ઉગેછે. Vegetate.
Sea-beach, દરીઆનો કીનારો.
Been, *pp.* of to be, "બી" ક્રિયાપદનો ભૂતકૃદંત.
Bean, *n.* (બીન) સીંગ. A kind of pulse.
Stalk, *n.* (સ્ટૉક) મૂળ. Stem of a plant.
Beau′-ti-ful-ly, *ad.* (બ્યુટિફુલિ) ખુબસુરત–શોભાઈતી રીતે In a beautiful manner.
Plump, *a.* (પ્લમ્પ) માતેલાં, ફરબે. Fat.
Were bred up, ઉછેરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. Were nourished.
Sort, *n.* (સૉર્ટ) જાત. Kind.
Rye, *n.* (રાઈ) એક જાતનું અનાજ. A kind of corn.
Bread, *n.* (બ્રેડ) રોટલી. Food made of flours.
(Will) Buy, *v.* (બાઈ) ખરીદ કરશે. Purchase.
By, *prep.* થી, (વાસ્તે.)

Next, *a.* (નેક્સ્ટ) બીજી, આવતી, પાસેની.
Christ'mas, *n.* (ક્રિસ્મસ) નાતાલ. 25th of December.
By next Christmas. આવતી નાતલે.
Ate, *v.* (એટ) ખાંધા.
Eight, *n.* (એઈટ) આઠ.
Pears, *n.* (પેર્સ) જમરૂખ. A kind of fruit.
Ap'ple, (ઍપલ) સેફ ફલ.
Pic'-nic, *n.* (પિકનિક) ઉજાણી. A feast in the open [air.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

Spi'der, *n.* (સ્પાઈડર) કરોળીઓ. An insect remarkable for spinning webs.
Par'lour, *n.* (પાર્લર) ઓરડો. A lower room.
Pret'ti-est, *a.* (પ્રિટિએસ્ટ) સર્વથી સુંદર Handsomest, [neatest
Did spy, *v.* (ડિડસ્પાઈ) જોયો. Did see.
Wind ing, *a.* (ઉવાઈન્ડિંગ) આરકતરૂ, વળખાતું. Twisting from a direct line.
Stair, *n.* (સ્ટેર) સીડી. A flight of steps.
*Cu'ri-ous, *a.* (ક્યુરિઅસ) અજાયબજેવી. Not often seen, rare; nice.
In vain, ફોકટ. Useless, Fruitless.
Wea'ry, *a.* ((ઉવ્યરિ) થાકી ગયલાં. Tired.
*Soar'-ing, *ppr.* (સોરિંગ) ઉંચે ઉડતા. Mounting on the [wing.
(Will) Rest, *v.* (રેસ્ટ) આરામ લેશો. Will repose.
Cur'tains, *n.* (કર્ટન્સ) પડદા, કુરતની. Cloth hanging [round a bed.
Drawn, *pp.* (ડ્રાન) ખેંચેલો. Pulled.
Sheets, (શીટ્સ) ચાદર. Linen for a bed.
Thin, *a.* (થિન) પાતળી. Not thick.
While, *n.* (હવાઈલ) વખત. A space of time.
(Will) Tuck, *v.* (ઉવિલટક) ખેંચી જઈશ. To draw together.
Snug'ly, *ad.* (સ્નગ્લિ) સુખથી, સહિસલામત. Safely.
Wake, *v.* (ઉવેક) જાગવું. To be roused from sleep.

Cun'ning, *a.* (કનિંગ) લુચ્ચો–ખંધો. Crafty.
To prove, *inf.* (ટુ પ્રૂવ) સાબેત કરવાને,બતાવવાને. To show.
Warm, *a.* (ઉવૉર્મ) ઘણો. Ardent.
*Af-fec'-tion, *n.* (અૅફેક્શન) પ્યાર. Love.
*Pan'try, *n.* (પૅન્ટ્રી) કોઠાર, ખોરાક ભરીરાખવાની જગા. A store room, a press. [supply.
Store, *n.* (સ્ટોર) સંઘરો ; ભંડાર. A large quantity for
Wel'come, *a.* (ઉઅૅલકમ) ભલે પધાર્યા. Received with gladness.
Slice, *n.* (સ્લાઇસ) કટકો, કાતરી. A broad price.
Sweet, *n.* (સ્વિટ) મધુર; સુંદર. Gentle, beautiful.
Wit'ty, *a.* (ઉવિટિ) રસીક : અક્કલવાળા. Full of wit,
Wise. *a.* (ઉવાઇઝ) ડાહ્યા. Prudent. [funny.
Hand'some, *a.* (હૅન્ડસમ) ખુબસુરત, સુંદર. Beautiful.
Gau'zy, *a.* (ગૉઝિ) ગાજના જેવી પાતળી. Thin as gauze,
*Brill'iant, *a.* (બ્રિલ્યન્ટ) ચલકતી, ચકચકીત. Brightly sparkling.
Look'-ing-glass. (લુકિન્ગગ્લાસ) આરસી. Mirror.
Shelf, *n.* (શેલ્ફ) છાજલી, અવરાઇ. A board fastened against a wall to place things on. [in.
(Will) Step in, (સ્ટેપ ઇન) અંદર આવશો Will walk
(Shall) Be-hold', *v.* (બીહોલ્ડ) જોશો. See.
Bid'-ding, *ppr.* (બિ ડિંગ) કહીને.
Good morning, સવારની સલામ.
Turned him=Turned himself.
Turned round, ફર્યા, મ્હોં ફેરવ્યું. ગોળ ફર્યા.
Den, *n.* (ડેન) ગુફા. A cavern.
Sil'ly, *n.* (સિલિ) નાદાન, બેવકુફ. Foolish.
Wove, *v.* (ઉવોવ) વણ્યું. [cunningly made.
*Subt'le, *a.* (સટ્લ) યુકતીવાળું, લુચ્ચાઇ ભરેલું. Veryfine;
Web, *n.* (ઉવેબ) પડ. Anything woven.
Cor'ner, *n.* (કૉર્નર) ખૂણો. Angle. [ning.
Sly, (સ્લાઇ) લુચ્ચાઇ ભરેલું, કાવત્રાં ભરેલું. Artful; cun-

Set ready, તૈયાર કીધી.
To dine, *inf.* (ટુ ડાઇન) જમવાને. To eat.
Mer'ri-ly, *ad.* (મેરિલિ) આનંદથી. With mirth.
Hith'er, *ad.* (હિધર) અહિંઆ. To this place.
Pearl, *a.* (પર્લ) મોતીના જેવી. Like a pearl.
Sil'ver, *a.* (સિલ્વર) રૂપા જેવી. Like silver.
Robes, *n.* (રોબ્સ) જભ્ભા. Dresses.
Pur'ple, *a.* (પર્પલ) જાંબુડો. Red tinctured with blue.
Crest, *n.* (ક્રેસ્ટ) કલગી. Plume on the head.
Di'a-mond, *n.* (ડાયમન્ડ) હીરો. A most valuable gem.
Dull, *a.* (ડલ) ઝાંખી. Not bright or clear.
*Wi'ly, *a.* (વાઇલિ) ઠગાઇ ભરેલા. Deceitful, crafty.
*Flat'ter-ing, *a.* (ફ્લૅટરિંગ) ખુશામતખોરા. Speaking false praise.

Flit'-ting, *ppr.* (ફ્લિટિંગ) ઉડતી; ફડફડતી. Fluttering.
Buz'-zing, *a.* (બઝિંગ) ઘું ઘું કરતી. Making a humming sound.
A-loft', *ad.* (અૅલૉફ્ટ) ઉંચે. On high.
Hung aloft, ઉંચે ઉડી.
Drew, *v.* (ડ્રુ) ગઇ, આગળ વધી. Moved, advanced.
Hue, *n.* (હ્યુ) રંગ. Colour.
Fool'ish, *a.* (ફુલિશ) બેવકુફ. Unwise.
Fierce'-ly, *ad.* (ફીઅર્સ્લિ) ગુસ્સાથી. Furiously.
Held, *v.* (હેલ્ડ) ઝાલી. Restrained from escape.
Fast, *ad.* (ફાસ્ટ) મજબુત. Firm.
Dragged, *v.* (ડ્રૅગ્ડ) ઘસડી લઇ ગયો. Pulled along by force.
*Dis'-mal, *a.* (ડિઝ્મલ) ભયંકર, અંધારો. Causing horror, dark, gloomy.

Heed, *v.* (હીડ) ધ્યાન આપવું. Mind.
Never give heed, કદી ધ્યાન આપતા નહીં.
E'vil, *a.* (ઇવિલ) દુષ્ટ. Wicked.
*Coun'sel-lor, *n.* (કાઉન્સલર) સલાહકાર, શિખામણ દેનાર. One who gives advice.

Close, *v.* (ક્લોઝ) બંધકરો. Shut.
Tale, *n.* (ટેલ) વાત, વારતા. A fable.

TAKE CARE OF THE MINUTES.

Tire'some, *a.* (ટાયર્સમ) કંટાળા ભરેલો. Wearisome, [tedious.
Rea'dy, *a.* (રેડિ) તૈયાર. Prepared.
I can't be ready with it tomorrow, કાલે તે મારાથી તૈયાર થઇ શકશે નહીં.
Ro'ver, *n.* (રોવર) (કુતરાનું પાડેલું નામ) રોવર.
Whistl'-ing, *ppr.* (હિવસ્લિંગ) સીસોડી વગાડીને. Making a shrill sound.
*Book'worm, *n.* (બુકવર્મ) ચોપડી વાંચવામાં મંડયો રહેતે, ચોપડીનો કીડો. One who reads a great deal.
Looked out, જોયા કીધા, તપાસ્યા કીધા, શોધ્યા કીધા.
Got, *v.* (ગૉટ) જઇ પોહચ્યા. Arived at. [balls.
Crick'et, *n.* (ક્રિકેટ) દડા દાવ. A game with bats and
Shout'ed *v.* (શાઉટેડ) મોટેથી બોલ્યો. Cried aloud.
Par'ty, *n.* (પાર્ટિ) ટોળી. Assembly.
Broke up, (બ્રોક અપ) વિસર્જન થયા, બરખાસ્ત થયા.
School'fel-low, *n.* (સ્કૂલફેલો) નિશાળનો સાથી. A school associate.
*Bound'ed *v.* (બાઉન્ડેડ) કુદતો ચાલ્યો. Rushed off.
*Prom'ised to, (પ્રૉમિસ્ટ ટુ) કબુલ કીધું. Said that he
Rest, *a.* (રેસ્ટ) બાકીના, બીજા. Others. [would.
Qua'rter, *n.* (ક્વૉટર) પા. A fourth part.
This done, આ કીધા પછી. (E. P. p. 6 *a.*)
Enjoyed' *v.* (એન્જૉયડ) ભોગવ્યો. Used with pleasure.
Game, *n.* (ગેમ) રમત. Sport.
Heart'-i ly, *ad.* (હાર્ટિલિ) સારી પેઠે, ખરા જીગરથી. Largely, Sincerely. [fatigued.
(Were) tired, *v.* (વેર ટાયર્ડ) થાકી ગયા હતા. Were
Per'fectly, *ad.* (પર્ફેક્ટલિ) સંપૂર્ણ રીતે. Completely, exactly.

*Plead'ed, *v.* (પ્લીડેડ) બાહનુ કાહડ્યું. Said in excuse.
Break'-fast, *n.* (બ્રેકફાસ્ટ) નાસ્તો. The first meal in the day. [Learning one's lessons.
*Prep-a-ra'-tion, *n.* (પ્રેપેરેશન) તૈયારી, પાઠ તૈયાર કરવા તે.
Re-plied', *v.* (રી પ્લાઇડ) જવાબ દીધો. Answered.
Bot'tom, *n.* (બૉટમ) છેલ્લે. Foot.
Ex-cuse', *n.* (અૅક્સક્યૂસ) બહાનું.
Lessons were over, પાઠ થઇ ચુક્યા.

PROVERBS. (Elliptical.)

Face, *v.* (ફેસ) સામા થવું. To oppose with firmness.
Dan'ger, *n.* (ડેન્જર) ભય. Hazard.
Fear, *n.* (ફિયર) ધાસ્તી. Dread. [another.
Debt, *n.* (ડેટ) કરજ. That which a man owes to
Pov'er-ty, *n.* (પૉવર્ટિ) દરિદ્રતા. Indigence, want.
Deeds, *n.* (ડીડ્સ) કામો. Actions.
Emp'ty, *a.* (એમ્પ્ટિ) ખાલી. Vacant, unsupplied.
Ves'-sels, *n.* (વેસલ્સ) વાસણો. Utensils made to contain liquids, &c.
Sound, *n.* (સાઉન્ડ) અવાજ. Noise.
In-deed', *ad.* (ઇન્ડીડ) ખરેખર. In truth, in reality.
E-nough', *n.* (ઇનફ) પુરતું. Sufficiency. [quers.
Con'-quer-or, *n.* (કૉન્ગકરર) જીતનાર. One who con-
Con'quers, *v.* (કૉન્ગકર્સ) જીતે છે. Subdues, overcomes.
Em-ployed', *v.* (એમ્પ્લૉયડ) કામે લાગ્યો. Engaged.

THE BEGGAR MAN.

Beg'-gar, *n.* (બેગર) ભીખારી. One who lives by begging
A-round' *prep.* (અૅરાઉન્ડ) આસપાસ. On all sides of
Win'try, *a.* (ઉવિંટ્રિ) ઠંડી. Cold, stormy. [about.
Ros'y, *a.* (રોઝિ) ગુલાબના જેવાં. Red, charming. [wood.
*Fag'ot, *n.* (ફૅગૉટ) બળતણ. A log used for fuel; fire-
Lent, *v.* (લેન્ટ) આપતી. Afforded, granted.

Blaz'ing, *a.* (બ્લેઝિન્ગ) ચકચકીત. Flaming, emitting
Jokes, *n.* (જોક્સ) ઠઠ્ઠા, મશ્કરી. Jest. [light.
Jokes went round, ઠઠ્ઠા મશ્કરી ચાલી રહ્યા હતા.
Careless, *a.* (કેરલેસ) બે ફિકર. Having no care, in-
Chat, *n.* (ચૅટ). ગપ્પાં. વાત. Idle talk. [cautious.
Low, *ad.* (લો) ધીમેથી. With a low voice.
Tap'ping, *p.pr.* (ટૅપિંગ) ધીમેથી ઠોકતાં. Striking gently.
Bolted, *a.* (બોલ્ટેડ) સાંકળે–આગળો–દીધેલો. Made fast
with a bolt. [to comply; not disposed to refuse.
*Will'ing, *a.* (ઉવિલિંગ) રાજી; ખુશીથી સાંભળે એવા. Prompt
Fee'ble, *a.* (ફીબ્લ) નબળો. Weak. [earnestly.
*Im-plore', *inf.* (ઇમપ્લોર) કાલાવાલા કરતો. Beg, ask
Blows, *v.* (બ્લોઝ) ફુંકેછે. Drives by wind.
Blast, *n.* (બ્લાસ્ટ) પવનનો સપાટો. A gust of wind.
Across', *prep.* (ઍક્રૉસ) પેલી બાજુએ. Athwart.
Moor,' *n.* (મૂર) ભીનાસવાળી જગા. Marsh.
Sleet, *n.* (સ્લીટ) ઝીણા કરાં ભેગો વરસાદ. A kind of
smooth small snow. [Whizzing.
His'sing, *ppr.* (હિસિંગ) સુરરર કરતો; સુસવાટા કરતો.
Yon, *ad.* (યોન) પેલીગમ. Yonder. • [climb.
*Toil'some, *a.* (ટૉઇલસમ) ચઢવાને મુશ્કેલ. Hard to
Drea'ry, *a.* (ડ્રીયરી) સુનકાર, ઉદાસ. Gloomy.
Tree'less. (ટ્રીલેસ) ઝાડપાન વગરનું. Without any tree.
Waste, *n.* (ઉવેસ્ટ) ઉજડ જમીન. Uncultivated ground.
Dim, *a.* (ડિમ) ઝાંખી. Not seeing clearly.
Age, *a.* (એજ) ઘડપણ. Oldness.
*De-scry', *v.* (ડીસ્ક્રાઇ) જોવું. Find out; see.
Rags, *n.* (રૅગ્ઝ) ફાટાં કપડાં. Tattered clothes.
Ill, *ad.* (ઇલ) બરાબર રીત નહીં. Not rightly or perfectly.
Stand, *v.* (સ્ટૅન્ડ) ખમવું; સામે થવું. Bear, resist.
Rage, *n.* (રેજ) જુસ્સો, સપાટો. Violence.
Keen, *a.* (કીન) સખ્ત. Severe.

*In-clem'ent, *a.* (ઇન્ક્લેમન્ટ) તોફાની. Rough, stormy
Faint, *a.* (ફેન્ટ) નબળો. Feeble; Weak.
Tot'-ter-ing, *a.* (ટૉટરિંગ) ધ્રુજતા, લથડતા. Shaking.
Pal'-sied, *a.* (પૉલ્ઝિડ) રહીગયલું, જૂઠું થઇગયલું. Affected with palsy.
Frame, *n.* (ફ્રેમ) શરીર. Constitution.
Can bear, *v.* (કૅનબેર) સહેવું, ઝીલી શકવું. Can sustain
Freez'-ing, *a.* (ફ્રીઝિંગ) બંધાઇ જતું, થરીજતું. Congealing
For-gets', *v.* (ફર્ગેટ્સ), (જાણેકે) ભૂલી જાયછે. Neglects.
Beat, *inf.* (બીટ) ધબકવું. To throb. [by force.
Drift'ing, *ppr.* (ડ્રિફ્ટિંગ) જલદીથી ખસીજતો. Driving
Tomb, *n.* (ટુમ) કબર. Grave.
*Pre-pare', *v.* (પ્રીપેર) તૈયાર કરેછે. Make ready.
*Hos'-pi-ta-ble, *a.* (હૉસ્પિટબલ) પરોણાગત કરનાર. Kind to strangers.
Shield, *v.* (શીલ્ડ) બચાવો. Protect.
Bit'ing, *a.* (બાઇટિંગ) કઠણ, તીક્ષ્ણ. Sharp, severe.
Wea'ry, *a.* (વીઅરિ) થકવી નાખનારૂં. Causing weariness.
Hast'-y, *a.* (હેસ્ટી) ઉતાવળાં, ઝડપી. Quick.
Shak'ing, *a.* (શેકિંગ) ધ્રુજતાં. Trembling.
Limbs, *n.* (લિમ્સ) અવયવો. Members.
Flock'ing, (ફ્લૉકિંગ) એકઠાં થઇને. Collecting together in crowds. [E.P.p.100§107]. [by rubbing.
*Chafed, *v.* (ચેફ્ટ) ચોળ્યું, ઘસીને ગરમ કીધા. Warmed.
Froz'en, *pp.* (ફ્રોઝન) થરીગયલા, અકરીગયલા. Congealed.
Bu'si-ly *ad.* (બિઝિલિ) ઝડપથી, ચંચલાઇથી. Actively.
Com'fort-a-ble, *a.* (કમ્ફર્ટબલ) સુખદાયક. Pleasing.
*Mess, *n.* (મેસ) ભોજન. A dish of food; a meal.
Cheered, *v.* (ચિઅર્ડ) ખુશી કીધું. Made glad.
Droop'ing, *a.* (ડ્રુપિંગ) નબળો, દબાઇજતો. Sinking.
Wrinkled, *a.* (રીન્કલ્ડ) કરચલી વળીગયલા. Having wrinkles.

To roll, *inf.* (ટુ રોલ) પડવું, ગબડવું. To move in a circle.
Which told the thanks he could not speak જે ઉપકાર તેનાથી મોહોથી કેહવાઇ શકાયો નહીં તે, તે પરથી માલમ પડયો.
To sigh, *inf.* (ટુ સાઇ) ડચકાં ખાવાં. To sob.
Mer'ry, *a.* (મેરિ) આનંદી. Cheerful.
Chat, *n.* (ચૅટ) વાત, ગપ્પાં. Idle talk.
O'er, (ઓવર) પુરી થઇ. Past.

HALF THE PROFIT.

Half, *a.* (હાફ) અર્ધો. Moiety.
Pro'fit, *n.* (પ્રૉફિટ) નફો. Gain, benefit.
No'ble-man, *n.* (નોબલમન) અમીર. Noble, peer.
Dwelt, *v.* (ડવેલ્ટ) રેહતો હતો. Lived.
Cas'tle, *n.* (કૅસલ) મેહલ. Mansion of a nobleman.
To hold, *inf.* (ટુ હોલ્ડ) ધામધુમથી કરવું. To solemnize.
Feast, *n.* (ફીસ્ટ) મેજબાની. Festival.
Was about to hold his marriage feast, લગ્નની મેજબાની ધામધુમથી કરવાનો હતો.
Plen'ty, *n.* (પ્લેન્ટિ) પુષ્કલ. Full supply, abundance.
Meats, *n.* (મીટ્સ) માંસ, ખોરાક. Food; Flesh.
Game, *n.* (ગેમ) શિકાર,. Animals taken in the chase.
*Oc-ca'-sion, *n.* (ઑકેઝન) ટાંકણું. Event.
Rough, *n.* (રફ) તોફાની. Stormy.
Ve'ry, *a.* (વેરિ) તેજ. ખરેખર. Real.
Fish'-er-man, *n.* (ફિશરમન) માછી. One whose occupation is to catch fish.
Tur'bot, *n.* (ટર્બોટ) એક જાતની માછલી. An highly esteemed fish.
*Guests, *n.* (ગેસ્ટ્સ) પરોણા, જમવા આવેલા લોકો. Friends asked to the feast.
Fix, *v.* (ફિક્સ) ઠેરવો, મુકરર કરો. Settle, determine.
Fix your own price, એની કિમ્મત તુંજ ઠેરવ.
Do ask, *v.* (ડુ આસ્ક) માંગોછો, જોઇએછે. Do require.
Lashes, *n.* (લૅશીસ) ચાબકના ફટકા. Strokes with whip.

Bare, *a.* (બેર) ખુલ્લી. Naked. [behind the man.
Back, *n.* (બૅક) પીઠ. The part of the body which is
*Sur-prised', *v.* (સરપ્રાઇઝ્ડ) અજાયબ થયા. Filled with wonder; astonished.
Firm, *a.* (ફર્મ) દૃઢ. Steady. [him change his mind.
*Rea'-soned with him, તેને સમજાવ્યો. Tried to make
*Whim, *n.* (હ્વિમ) ફાંટો. An odd notion. [slowly.
Lay on lightly, ધીમેથી મારજો. Strike slowly. Apply
Pre'sence, *n.* (પ્રેઝન્સ) નજર, હાજરી. Sight.
Hold, Hold! *interj.* (હોલ્ડ હોલ્ડ) થોભો, થોભો, ઉભા રહો. Stop, Stop! [E. P. p. 66*a.*]
Part'ner, *n.* (પાર્ટનર) ભાગ્યો. A sharer, a partaker.
Right, *a.* (રાઇટ) વાજબી, લાયક. Proper, just.
Should get, *v.* (શુડ ગેટ) મેળવે. Shold obtain.
Name, *v.* (નેમ) નામ દો. Point out by name.
Shall be sent for, બોલાવવામાં આવશે. Shall be caused to come, Shall be called.
Need, *v.* (નીડ) જરૂર પડવી. Want.
Shape, *n.* (શેપ) આકૃતિ, આકાર. Form.
Por'ter, *n.* (પોર્ટર) દરવાન. A gate-keeper.
He should have, તેને આપવામાં આવશે.
Shall re-ceive', *v.* (શૅલ રીસીવ) મળશે. Shall take.
Strict, *a.* (સ્ટ્રિક્ટ) બરાબર. Exact, accurate.
Jus'tice, *n.* (જસ્ટિસ) ઇન્સાફ, ન્યાય. Equity.
Had to take, લેવો પડ્યો. [transaction.
Bar'gain, *n.* (બાર્ગિન) સાટું. Agreement, contract,
Turned off, (ટર્ન્ડ ઑફ) કાઢી મુક્યો. Dismissed.
*Am'ply, *ad.* (ઍમ્પ્લિ) પુરતી-સારી રીતે. Fully; largely.
*Re-ward'-ed. *v.* (રીવૉર્ડેડ) બદલો આપ્યો, ઇનામ આપ્યું. Paid for his fish as well as for his cleverness.

ROYAL FAVOUR.

Roy'al, *a.* (રૉયલ) બાદશાહી. Pertaining to the king; kingly.

Fa'vour, *n.* (ફેવર) મેહેરબાની, કૃપા. Good-will; kindness.
Fel'low, *n.* (ફેલો) સબ્બરા.
Boast'ed, *v.* (બોસ્ટેડ) બડાઈ મારી. Spoke with pride.
Had spok'en, *v.* (હેડસ્પોકન) વાત કીધી. Had talked.
Maj'es-ty, *n.* (મેજેસ્ટિ) રાજેશ્રી, મહારાજ. Title of kings.
Re-plied', *v.* (રીપ્લાઈડ) જવાબ દીધો. Answered.
Bade, *n.* (બેડ) ફરમાવ્યું. Ordered.

STORIES OF TIGERS.

A number of English officers, ઘણા અંગ્રેજ અમલદારો. Many English Officers.
To hunt, *ger.* (ટુ હન્ટ) શિકાર કરવાને. To seek wild animals for game.
Sport, *n.* (સ્પોર્ટ) શિકાર. Hunting.
*Jun'-gle, *n.* (જનગલ) જંગલ, રાન. Waste land overgrown with tall grass and brush wood.
Over grown, ઉંકાઈ ગયલું. Brush wood, ઝાડવાં, ઝાડી.
Kit'ten, *n.* (કિટન) વાઘનું બચ્ચું. The young of the tiger.
Fort'night, *n.* (ફોર્ટનાઈટ) પખવાડયું. Two weeks.
Reached, *v.* (રીચ્ટ) જઈ પોહચ્યો. Arrived at.
Tent, *n.* (ટેન્ટ) તંબુ. Pavilion.
*Pro-vid'ed, *v.* (પ્રોવાઈડેડ) પુરૂ પાડવામાં આવ્યું. Supplied; Furnished.
Ti'ny, *a.* (ટાઈનિ) ન્હાનું. Small.
Dog-col'-lar, (ડાગકૉલર) *n.* કુતરાનો પટો. Something like band round the neck of a dog.
Chain, *n.* (ચેન) સાંકળ. Series of rings fitted into one another.
Tied, *v.* (ટાઈડ) બાંધ્યું. Fastened.
Tent-pole, *n.* (ટેન્ટપોલ) તંબુની કાઠી. The long staff of tent.
Frisked, *v.* (ફ્રીસ્કટ) નાચ્યું, કુદ્યું. Danced and skipped.
Cap'ture, *n.* (કૅપ્ચર) પકડવું તે. Seizure; arrest.
Checked, *v.* (ચૅક્ટ) અટકયા. Stopped, restrained.
In the midst, માં. During.
Mirth, *n.* (મર્થ) ઠઠા, મશ્કરી. Merriment; fun.

*Quail, *inf.* (ક્વેલ) બ્હીવું. To sink with fear.
Caused, *v.* (કૉઝ્ડ) કીધાં. Made.
Caused to quail, ધ્રુજાવ્યા, બ્હીવડાવ્યાં.
The bravest heart, બહાદુરમાં બહાદુર માણસો.
Roar, *n.* (રોર) ગર્જના, બરાડો. Full loud sound; cry.
In'stant, *n.* (ઇન્સટન્ટ) ક્ષણ, જરાકવાર. Moment.
Inch, *n.* (ઇન્ચ) તસુ. $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot. [Instantly.
In an instant, એક ક્ષણમાં, જરાક વારમાં, તરતજ.
The little kitten became every inch a tiger, તે નાહના વાઘના બચ્ચામાં જરાકે જરાક વાઘનુ લક્ષણ આવ્યું. તે નાહનુ બચ્ચું પુરેપુરો વાઘ થયો.
Strained, *v.* (સ્ટ્રેન્ડ) જોરથી તાણ્યું. Made violent efforts.
Bab'by, *a.* (બેબિ) બચ્ચાંના.
Strength, *n.* (સ્ટ્રેન્ગ્થ) જોર. Power.
Bab'by strength, બાળજોર.
Wail, *n.* (વેલ) શોકાતુર બુમ. A cry of distress.
Ter'-ri-ble, *a.* (ટેરિબ્લ) ભયંકર. Dreadful.
*Pan'ic-struck, *p. p.* (પૅનિકસ્ટ્રક) ધાસ્તીથી કાંપવા લાગ્યા. Were struck with great fear.
Sud'den, *a.* (સડ્ન) અસાધારણ; અણધાર્યું. Unusual.
Wild, *a.* (વાઇલ્ડ) જંગલી.
Sud'den-ly, *ad.* (સડન્લિ) એકાએક. Unexpectedly.
Leaped, *v.* (લીપ્ટ) કુદી. Jumped.
Cen'tre, *n.* (સેન્તર) મધ્ય ભાગ, વચમાં. Middle part.
Huge, *a.* (હ્યુજ) મોટી. Enormous. [seeing.
No'ti-cing, *ger.* (નોટીસિંગ) દરકાર કરવા. Observing,
Sin'gle, *a.* (સિન્ગલ) એક. Consisting of one only.
Snapped, *v.* (સ્નૅપ્ટ) એકદમ તોડીનાખી. Broke at once.
Jerk, *n.* (જર્ક) થોંસો, આચકો. A short sudden push.
Bound. *v.* (બાઉન્ડ) બાંધી હતી. Tied.
Dashed off, (ડૅશ્ટ ઑફ) નાશીગઇ. Flew off.
Full speed, (ફુલસ્પીડ) ખુબ ઝડપ.

One, *indef. pro.* કોઇ. (E. P. page 29 *b.*)
Le'velled, *v.* (લેવલ્ડ) ફેરવવામાં—તાકવામાં આવી. Aimed.
Bore off, (બોરઑફ) લઇગઇ. Carried off. [ખુશાલી.
*Tri'umph, *n.* (ટ્રાયમ્ફ) Joy for her success ફતેહની
Whiskers, (વ્હિસ્કર્સ) વાઘ બિલાડી વગેરેના ઉપલા હોઠ
પરના બાળ.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

COMMON THINGS—*Continued from page 34.*

India rub'ber, (ઇન્ડિઅ રબર) રબર.
Sap, *n.* (સૅપ) રસ.
Bark, *n.* (બાર્ક) છાલ. Clay, *n.* (ક્લે) મટોડી.
Is mould'ed, *v.* (ઇઝ મોલ્ડેડ) ઘાટ બનાવવામાં આવેછે.
(બીબાંમાં નાખીને.)
Palm'nut, *n.* (પામનટ) નાળીએર.
E-las'tic, *a.* (ઇલેસ્ટિક) સ્થિતિસ્થાપક.
Rub out, (રબ આઉટ) ભૂંસીનાખવા.
Or'na-ment, *n.* (ઑર્નમેન્ટ) સણગાર, શોભા (ની વસ્તુ).
Gutta-per'-cha, *n.* (ગટાપર્ચા) એક જાતના ઝાડનો રસ.
Tough, *n.* (ટફ) ચીવટ. Speak-ing-Tubes, *n.* (સ્પીકિંગ ટ્યુબ્સ) બોલવાની નળી ઓ. [આવેછે.
Is ma-nu-fac'tured, *v.* (ઇઝમૅન્યુફેક્ચર્ડ) બનાવવામાં
Soles, *n.* (સોલ્સ) તળીઆં. Slight, *a.* (સ્લાઇટ) ઓછી.
Te'-le-graph-ca-bles, *n.* (ટેલીગ્રાફ કેબ્લસ) તારના દોરડા.
E-lec-tri'ci-ty, *n.* (ઇલેક્ટ્રિસિટિ) વીજલી.
Cork, *n.* (કૉર્ક) બુચ. Trunk, *n.* (ટ્રંક) થડ.
Is skinned of its bark, તેની છાલ ઉતારી લેવામાં આવેછે.
Is un-in'-jured, *v.* (ઇઝ અન ઇન્જ્યુર્ડ) હરકત થવા
વગર રહેછે, સલામત રહેછે.
Li'quid, *n.* (લિક્વિડ) પ્રવાહી. Float, *n.* (ફ્લોટ) તરાપો.
Life-buoys, *n.* (લાઇફ બૉયઝ) જીવ બચાવનારા બોયાં.
Sponge, *n.* (સ્પન્જ) વાદળું.
Ske' le-ton, *n.* (સ્કેલીટન) હાડપિંજર, ખોખું.

Jel'ly, *n.* (જેલિ) જેલી.
Div'ing, *ger.* (ડાઇવિન્ગ) ડુબકી મારવી.
Are trained, *v.* (આર ટ્રેન્ડ) કેળવવામાં આવેછે.
Child'hood, *n.* (ચાઇલ્ડહુડ) બચપણ. [પદાર્થ.
Co'ral, *n.* (કૉરલ) પરવાલું. Sub'stance, *a.* (સબસ્ટન્સ)
Ston'y, *a.* (સ્ટોનિ) સખત.
A-bun'dant, *a.* (ઍબનડન્ટ) પુષ્કળ.
Masses, *n.* (મૅસિસ) જથ્થા, ઢગલા.
Branched, *pp.* (બ્રૅન્ચ્ડ) શાખાવાળા. [લાના ખડકો.
Coral-reef, *n.* (કૉરલ રીફ) પાણીની સપાટી નીચે પરવા-
Ridge, *n.* (રિજ) હાર.
Coast-line, *n.* (કોસ્ટલાઇન) દરીઆ કાંઠાની હાર.
Produced', *pp.* (પ્રોડ્યૂસ્ટ) પેદા થયલી.
In-te'ri-or, *n.* (ઇન્ટીરિયર) માહેનો ભાગ.
Si'mi-lar, *a.* (સિમિલર) જેવાં.
Pearl, *n.* (પર્લ) મોતી.
Shell'-fish, *n.* (શેલફિશ) શીપમાં રહેનારી માછલી.
Pearl, oys'ter, *n.* (પર્લ ઑઇસ્ટર) મોતી છીપ.
Pearl-fishing, *n.* (પર્લફિશિન્ગ) છીપ પકડવાનું કામ.
Mother of pearl, મોતીની શીપ. [ખાર
Flint, *n.* (ફ્લિન્ટ) ચકમકનો પથ્થર. Potash *n.* (પોટૅશ)
Flint-glass, *n.* (ફ્લિન્ટ ગ્લાસ) સાદા જાડા કાચ.
Crown-glass, *n.* (ક્રાઉન ગલાસ) બારીનો કાચ.
Plate-glass, *n.* (પ્લેટ ગ્લાસ) આરસીનો કાચ.
Tum'blers, *n.* (ટમ્બલર્ઝ) ટમ્ડલ; ગલાસ.
Domes'tic, *a.* (ડોમેસ્ટિક) ઘરસંસારનું.
Re-quired', *a.* (રીક્વાયર્ડ) જરૂરના, જોઇતા.
Twirl'ing, *ppr.* (ટ્વર્લિંગ) ઝડપથી ગોળ ફેરવીને.
Fur'-nace, *n.* (ફરનેસ) ભઠ્ઠી.
Is ground, *v.* (ઇઝ ગ્રાઉન્ડ) ઘસીને સાફ કરેછે.
Is po'lished, *n.* (ઇઝ પૉલિસ્ટ) સાફ કરેછે, ચલક કાઢેછે.
To ren'der, *inf.* (ટુ રેન્ડર) કરવાને.
Brit'tle, *a.* (બ્રિટલ) બરડ.

Is an-nealed', *v.* (ઈઝ ઍનીલ્ડ) તપાવીને ધીમેથી ઠંડું પાડે છે.
Seal'ing-wax, *n.* (સીલિન્ગ વૅક્સ) છાપ મારવાની લાખ.
Re's-in, *n.* (રેઝિન) રાળ.
Shell'lac, *n.* (શેલલૅક) લાખના પતરાં.
I'vo-ry-black, *n.* (આઇવરીબ્લૅક) હાથીદાંતની બાળેલી રાખ.
Ver-mi'-lion, *n.* (વર્મિલિઅન) હિંગળો.
Crust, *n.* (ક્રસ્ટ) પોપડી. Oozes, *v.* (ઉઝિઝ) ઝરે છે.
Larch-tree, *n.* (લાર્ચટ્રી) લાર્ચનામનું ઝાડ. [શીળા.
Mar'ble slab, *n.* (માર્બલ સ્લૅબ) સંગેમરમરના પથ્થરની
Gum-A'rab-ic, *n.* (ગમ ઍરૅબિક) બાવળનો ગુંદર.
A-ca'ci-a, *n.* (ઍકેશિઆ) બાવળ. [છાલ.
Glue, *n.* (ગ્લ્યૂ) સરસ. Par'ings, *n.* (પેરિન્ગઝ) ઉપરની
Si'news, *n.* (સિન્યૂઝ) સ્નાયુ.
Gel'a-tine, *n.* (જેલૅટિન) એક સરસ જેવો પદાર્થ. [સરસ.
I'sing-glass, *n.* (આઇઝિન્ગ ગ્લાસ) માછલામાંથી કાડેલો
Sounds, *n.* (સાઉંડ્ઝ) માછલીનો હવાથી ભરેલો ફુક્કો.
Soap, *n.* (સોપ) સાબુ. Lime, *n.* (લાઇમ) ચુનો.
Tal'low, *n.* (ટૅલો) ચરબી.
Scent'ed, *pp.* (સેન્ટેડ) ખુશબો દીધેલો.
Pearl'-ash, *n.* (પર્લઍશ) એક જાતનો ખાર. [હાડકું
Whale'-bone, *n.* (હ્વેલબોન) મગરમછના જડબામાંનું
Is ar-ranged', *v.* (ઈઝ ઍરેન્જડ) ગોઠવાય છે.
Se'ries, *n.* (સિયરીઝ) હાર.
Plates, *n.* (પ્લેટ્સ) પત્રાં. Blade, *n.* (બ્લેડ) પત્રાં.
Fringes, *n.* (ફ્રિન્જીસ) કોર, ઝાલર.
Fi'bers, *n.* (ફાઇબર્ઝ) રેસા. Pur'pose, *n.* (પર્પસ) ગરજ.
Serve, *v.* (સર્વ) સારે છે.
Strain'er, *n.* (સ્ટ્રેનર) ગળણી, ચાળણી.
Strips, *n.* (સ્ટ્રિપ્સ) ચીપો, કટકા.

RED AND BLACK.

Sea'side, *n.* (સીસાઇડ) દરીઆ કાંઠાની જમીન. The land bordering on the sea.

Phil, *n.* (ફિલ) "ફીલ" એક ઇંગ્રેજ છોકરાનુ ટુંકું નામ. આખું નામ Phillip.
Bill. *n.* (બિલ) "બીલ" એક ઇંગ્રેજ છોકરાનુ ટુંકું નામ. આખું નામ William.
Fun, *n.* (ફન) રમુજ. Merriment.
Boat'-ing, *n.* (બોટિંગ) હોડીમાં ફરવું. Going in a boat.
Bath'ing, *n.* (બેથિંગ) ન્હાવું. Washing with water.
Fish'ing, *n.* (ફિશિંગ) માછલી પકડવું. Attempting to seek fish.
Jol'ly, *a.* (જૉલિ) સુંદર, ફરએ. Pretty, plump. [fish.
Lob'ster, *n.* (લૉબસ્ટર) પુછડીઆ કાચબા. A kind of shell-
Drag, *v.* (ડ્રેગ) ખેંચી—પકડી કાઢવા. Fish out.
Loud, *a.* (લાઉડ) મોટા. Noisy.
Rude, *a.* (રૂડ) અસભ્ય, તોછડું. Uncivil.
Claws, *n.* (ક્લૉઝ) પંજા. The sharp hooked nails.
Pret'ty. *ad.* (પ્રિટિ) કાંઇક. In some degree.
Non'sense, *n.* (નૉનસેન્સ) અર્થ વગરની વાત, બેહુદું. No sense, absurdity. [face.
Look, *n.* (લુક) આકાર, ડૉલ. Appearance, air of the
Sa'lad, *n.* (સૅલૅડ) પાટીઓ. Food of raw herbs dressed with salt, vinegar, &c. [protects certain fishes.
Shell, *n.* (શેલ) કોટલું. The hard substance which
Sol'dier, *n.* (સોલ્જર) સીપાઇ. A private. [sweeper.
Sweep, *n.* (સ્વીપ) ધુમાડ્યું સાફ કરનાર. A chimney-
Ang'ry, *a.* (ઍંગ્રિ) ગુસ્સે. Provoked.
*Con-tra-dict'ed, *pp.* (કૉન્ટ્રડિક્ટેડ) વિરૂદ્ધ બોલ્યો Spoken against; opposed in words.
High words, તાણા બાજુના શબ્દો, સખત શબ્દો..
Blows, *n.* (બ્લોઝ) મુક્કામુક્કી. Strokes.
Drew near, પાસે આવ્યો. Came near.
Hol'lo!, *interj.* (હૉલ્લો) અરે! હે! હૈ! A shout.
Mat'ter, *n.* (મૅટર) બીના. Cause of any event; thing.
What is the matter, એ શું છે?

Shout′ed, *v.* (શાઉટેડ) મોટેથી કહ્યું. Exclaimed. [ledge.
*Ig′no-rance, *n.* (ઇગનોરન્સ) અજ્ઞાનતા. Want of know-
Be-lieve′, *v.* (બીલીવ) માનવું, ધારવું. Think.
*Is a-ware′, (ઇઝ અવેર) જાણેછે. Knows.
A-ware′, *a.* (અવેર) જાણીતો. Informed. E. P. p. 17 c.
Un′til, જ્યાં સુધી.
Is Changed, *v.* (ચેન્જડ) બદલાયછે. Is altered.
*Sov′-er-eign, *n.* (સૉવરિન) વીસ શીલીંગનો એક સોનાનો સીક્કો, સાવરીન. A gold coin worth twenty shillings.

THE DAW IN BORROWED FEATHERS.

Daw, *n.* (ડૉ) કાગડો. A jack daw. [others.
*Bor′rowed, *pp.* (બૉરોડ) ધારણ કરેલાં. Taken from
Fea h′ers, (ફેધર્ઝ) પીછા. Plumes of birds.
Hap′pi-ly, *ad.* (હૅપિલિ) સુખથી. Merrily.
Tow′er, *n.* (ટાઉઅર) મિનારો. Turret.
Close, *a.* (ક્લોસ) પાસે, લગતુ. Adjoining, near.
At hand, (ઍટહૅન્ડ) પાસે. Within reach, not far distant.
Poul′try-yard, *n.* (પોલ્ટ્રિયાર્ડ) મરઘાં બત્તકાંનો વાડો. A yard to keep domestic fowls, &c.
Belong′-ing to, (બીલૉન્ગિન્ગ) લગતો. Pertaining to.
*Poul′try, *n.* (પોલ્ટ્રિ) મરઘાં, બત્તકાં. Fowls kept for food; domestic fowls. [birds.
Pea′cocks, *n.* (પીકૉક્સ) મોરો. Beautiful gallinaceous
(were) Al-lowed′, *v.* (ઉવીર ઍલાઉડ) દેતા હતા. Permitted.
to Wan′-der, *inf.* (ઉવૉન્ડર) ભટકવું, ફરવું. Rove.
Front, *n.* (ફ્રન્ટ) આગળો ભાગ. The fore part. [proudly.
*To strut, *inf.* (ટુસ્ટ્રટ) નખરાથી ચાલવું. To walk
Spread′-ing, *ppr.* (સ્પ્રેડિન્ગ) પસારવું, ફેલાવવું, પહોલી કરવી Extending in breadth.
Draw′ing, *ppr.* (ડ્રોઇન્ગ) ખેંચવી.
Shape, *n.* (શેપ) આકૃતિ. Form.
Wheel, *n.* (વ્હીલ) પૈડું. Shake, *v.* (શેક) હલાવે. Move.

Let them down, તેમને નીચે નાખો, પડવા દે. [in wonder.
*Gazed, (ગેઝડ) આશ્ચર્યતાથી જોયુ, તાકીને જોયુ. Looked
Proud, *a.* (પ્રાઉડ) મગરૂર, ભપકાદાર. Exhibiting grandeur. [mind.
*Re-solved', *v.* (રીઝૉલ્વ્ડ) ઠેરાવ કીધો. Made up his
*Gath'ered, *v.* (ગૅધર્ડ) એકઠું કીધું. Brought together.
Cast-off, *a.* (કાસ્ટ ઑફ) નાખી દીધેલાં, ખરી પડેલા. Thrown off. [(himself.)
Dressed, *v.* (ડ્રેસ્ટ) સજાયો, પીછાં ઘાલ્યાં. Adorned
Passing for a peacok, મોરમાં ખપવા.
*Mis-tak'-en, *pp.* (મિસ્ટેકન) ભૂલેલો. Wrong.
Tur'keys, *n.* (ટર્કીઝ) તરકીઓ. Gallinaceous fowls.
Gui'nea-fowls, *n.* (ગિનીફાઉલ્ઝ) ગીની ફેલો.
Chick'-ens, n. (ચિકન્સ) મરઘીના બચ્ચાં. ચીકીન. The young of hens.
Ducks, *n.* (ડક્સ) બતકો. Water-birds.
*Mocked', *v.* (મૉક્ટ) મશ્કેરી કીધી. Made a fool of.
*Provoked', *pp.* (પ્રોવોક્ટ) ગુસ્સે થયા. Made angry.
Fool'ish, *a.* (ફુલિશ) મુર્ખાઈ ભરેલી. Silly.
Va'-ni-ty, *n.* (વૅનિટિ) ખાલી ગર્વ. Empty pride.
Tore, *v.* (ટોર) કાઢી નાખ્યાં. Removed by force.
Pecked, *v.* (પેક્ટ) ચાંચમારી. Struck with a beak.
Drove out, હાંકી કાઢ્યો.
Un-hap'py, *a.* (અનહૅપિ) કમનસીબ. Unfortunate.
Wished, *v.* (ઉવિશ્ટ) ઈચ્છયું. Desired.
To re-turn' *inf.* (રિટર્ન) પાછા ફરવું. To go back.
To lead, *inf.* (ટુ લીડ) ગુજારવાને. To pass.
Form'er, *a.* (ફૉર્મર) આગળી. Previous.
No'tice, *v.* (નોટિસ) દરકાર કરવી. Heed.
O-bliged' *v.* (ઓબ્લાઈજ્ડ) જરૂર પડી. Compelled.
Lone'li-ness, *n.* (લોન્લિનેસ) એકાંત વાસ. Solitude.
Mis'er-y, *n.* (મિઝરી) દુઃખ. Great unhappiness.
Fol'ly, *n.* (ફૉલિ) મૂર્ખાઈ. Foolishnesss.

Who set their hearts, જેઓ પોતાનુ મન લગાડે છે.
*Sta'tion, *n.* (સ્ટેશન) સ્થિતી હાલત. Rank or place in life.
A-bove', *prep.* (અંબવ) ચઢતી. Superior to.
So long, ત્યાં સુધી.
Hon'our, *v.* (હૉનર) માન આપેછે. Revere.
Re-spect', *v.* (રીસ્પેક્ટ) માન આપેછે. Revere. [foolish.
Ab-surd', *a.* (અંબર્ડ) બેહુદું. Contrary to reason,
Re'al-ly, *ad.* (રીયલિ) ખરે ખર. In fact, in truth.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET.

Ant, *n.* (ઍન્ટ) કીડી. An emmet.
Cricket, *n.* (ક્રિકેટ) તમરું, કંસારી. An insect.
Sil'ly, *a.* (સિલી) બેવકુફ. Foolish. [in the habit of.
*Ac-cus'-tomed, *pp.* (અંકસ્ટમ્ડ) ટેવ પડેલી. Used;
Gay, *a.* (ગે) આનન્દી. Cheerful, merry.
*(to) Com-plain', *inf.* (કમ્પ્લેન) ફરિયાદ કરવા. To find fault, to grieve.
*Cup'-board, *n.* (કપબોર્ડ) ખોરાકી રાખવાનુ ખાનુ-કબાટ ભંડારીઉ. A shelf or press for keeping food.
Shelf, (શેલ્ફ) અભરાઇ; Press (પ્રેસ) ભંડારીઉ, દેવાળ.
Emp'ty, (અંપ્ટિ) ખાલી. Not filled.
Crumb', *n.* (ક્રમ) ટુકડો. A small piece of bread.
*Star-va'tion, *n.* (સ્ટાર્વેશન) ભૂખમરો. Dying from cold or hunger.
*Fam'ine, *n.* (ફૅમિન) દુકાળ. Great want of food.
Made bold, હિમ્મત ધરી, છુટ લીધી. Ventured.
Drip'ping, *ppr.* (ડ્રિપિન્ગ) ટપકતા. Falling in drops.
Wet, *n.* (વેટ) વરસાદ. Rain.
Trem'-bl-ing, *ppr.* (ટ્રેમ્બ્લિન્ગ) ધ્રુજતાં. Shaking.
Let off, ગયો. [his stores.
*Mi'-ser-ly, *a.* (માઇઝર્લિ) કંજુસ. Too anxious about
Grant, *v.* (ગ્રૅન્ટ) આપે. Give.
Shel'ter, *n.* (શેલ્ટર) બચાવ, આશ્રો. Protection.

Mouth'-ful *a.* (માઉથફુલ) કોળીઓ; થોડો. A small quantity.

(to) Bor'row, *inf.* (બારો) ઉછીકું લેવું. To take a loan

*Repay', *inf.* (રીપે) પાછું આપવું. Pay back.

Lend, *v.* (લેન્ડ) ઉછીકું આપવું. Grant a loan.

Did lay by, સંઘરી રાખ્યું.

Weath'er, *n.* (ઉવેધર) હવા. The state of the air.

Light, *a.* (લાઇટ) આનન્દી. Gay, wanton.

Na'ture, *n.* (નેચર) જગત. The universe.

End'ing, *ppr.* (એન્ડિન્ગ) છેડો આણીને. Concluding.

Wick'et, *n.* (ઉવકેટ) ડોકાંબારી. A small gate.

Mor'al, *n.* (મૉરલ) સાર, શિખામણ. The instruction of a fable, &c.

If you live without work you will go without food, જો તમે કામ નહીં કરશો તો તમને ખાવાનુ નહીં મળશે. ચાકરી વગર ભાખરી નહીં. રંજ વગર ગંજ નહીં.

THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

Sha'dow, *n.* (શેડો) પરછાયો, ઓળો. A shade, a faint representation. [Was passing over.

(Was) Cross'ing, *v.* (ઉવૉઝક્રૉસિંગ) ઓળંગી જતો હતો.

Brook, *n.* (બ્રુક) ઝરો. A little river.

*Im'age, *n.* (ઇમેજ) પ્રતિમા, છબી. Likeness.

Clear, *a.* (ક્લિયર) સ્વચ્છ. Pure.

Mis-took', *v.* (મિસ્ટુક) ભૂલથી વિચાર્યું. Mis-conceived.

Con-tent', (કન્ટેન્ટ) સંતોષી. Satisfied.

*Pos-sessed', *v.* (પઝેસ્ટ) પાસે હતું. Had of his own.

Greed'y, *a.* (ગ્રીડિ) અતિલોભી. Eager to obtain.

*Snatched at (સ્નૅચ્ડ ઍટ) તરાપ મારી. Tried to lay [hold of.

To lay, hold of પકડવું.

Prize, *n.* (પ્રાઇઝ) કિંમતી વસ્તુ. A valuable possession [in prospect.

Of course, અલબત.

Dropped, *v.* (ડ્રૉપ્ટ) નાખી દીધું. Let fall.

Re'al, *a.* (રીઅલ) ખરેખરૂં. True. [Seizing eagerly.
*Grasp'-ing, *ppr.* (ગ્રેસ્પિન્ગ) આતુરતાથી પકડવા જતાં.
Peace, *n.* (પીસ) શાંતી. Calmness, tranquility.
Might have enjoyed' *v.* (માઈટ હૅવ અૅન્જૉયડ) ભોગવી શકત. Might have used with pleasure.

THE AMBITIOUS BOY.

*Am-bi'-tious, *a.* (અૅમ્બિશસ) કીર્ત્તિ લોભી. Anxious to beat others. [જીતવું, હરાવવું.
Anxious, *a.* (અૅન્કશિઅસ) આતુર. To beat, *inf.* (ટુ બીટ)
I never knew before મેં આજેજ જાણ્યું.
Fond, *a.* (ફૉન્ડ) -ને પસંદ-ગમેછે; સોખીલો. Doting.
Draw'ing, (ડ્રૉઇન્ગ) ચિત્ર પાડવું. Representing by means of line and shades. [practice of some art.
Art'ist, આર્ટિસ્ટ) કિસબી; ચિતારો. One skilled in the
Shoul'der, *n.* (શોલ્ડર) ખભું. The joint which connects the arm with the body. [or sister.
Neph'-ew, *n.* (નેવ્યુ) ભત્રીજો. The son of a brother
Pen'cil, *n.* (પેન્સિલ) પીંછી. A small hair-brush.
He was buzy with his pencil, તે ચિત્ર કાઢવાના કામમાં રોકાયલો હતો.
Re'al-ly, *ad.* (રિયલિ) ખરેખર. Indeed. [Improvement.
*Prog'ress, *n.* (પ્રોગ્રેસ) વધારો; સુધારો. Advance,
*Am re-solved,' *v.* (અૅમ રીઝૉલ્વ્ડ) ઠેરાવ કીધોછે. Have made up my mind.
*Term, *n.* (ટર્મ) નિશાળમાં ભરવાના દહાડા; મુદત. A division or part of a year spent at school.
Chance, *n.* (ચૅન્સ) સંભવ. Possibility of occurrence.
Cra'dle, *n.* (ક્રેડલ) બચપણ; પારણું. State of infancy.
Will doub'le, *v.* (વિલડબ્લ) બમણી કરશે. Will increase twice as much.
Beat'ing, *ger.* (બીટિન્ગ) હરાવવું, જીતવું. Conquering.

That will double the pleasure of beating him, તેથી તેને હરાવવામાં એવડી ખુશી ઉત્પન્ન થશે.

*Dash′ing, *ppr.* (ડૅશિંગ) પીછી વતે જોરથી ખેંચીને. Drawing quickly with his pencil.

Meant, *v.* (મેન્ટ) બતાવ્યું, જણાવ્યું. Signified. [હોય તેમ.

As if he meant what he said, જે તેણે કહ્યું તે બતાવતો

*(are) Ne-glect′ing, *v.* (નેગ્લેક્ટિંગ) બેદરકાર રેહવું. Overlooking.

Can match, *v.* (કૅન મૅચ) બરાબરી શકે. Can be equal to.

Con-tent′, *a.* (કન્ટેન્ટ) સંતોષી. Satisfied, pleased.

I cannot rest, મને ચેન પડશે નહીં. [by success.

Have won, *v.* (હૅવવન) જીત્યું છે—જીતું. Have gained

Of which Tom Lee makes so sure, જેને માટે ટૉમ લી એટલી બધી ખાતરી રાખે છે.

*Glo′-ri-ous, *a.* (ગ્લોરિઅસ) કીર્ત્તિવાળું. Grand, splendid

To beat the son of an artist on his own ground, કિસબીના છોકરા તેના પોતાનાજ ધંધામાં હરાવવો.

Ground, *n.* (ગ્રાઉન્ડ)

Like′-ly, *ad.* (લાઇક્લિ) ઘણું કરી, સોવસા. Probably.

Which you are not likely to gain, જે તુને જીતવાનો સંભવ નથી-જે તું સોવસા જીતવાનો નથી.

Remem′-ber, *v.* (રીમેમ્બર) યાદ રાખજે. Keep in mind.

*Sub′stance, *n.* (સબસ્ટન્સ) ખરી વસ્તુ. The real thing, not the image.

Prize-win′-ners, *n.* (પ્રાઇઝ્‌વિનર્ઝ) ઇનામ જીતનારા. Those who win prizes.

Gloom′y, (ગ્લૂમી) દલગીર. Sad.

Grave, *a.* (ગ્રેવ) નાખુશ, ગંભીર. Not gay. [માલમ પડયું.

His looks told his aunt, તેના ચેહરા પરથી તેની કાકીને

Spare, *inf.* (સ્પેર) નહીં દેખાડવું, દૂર રાખવું. To with-hold from. E. P. p. 48c.

Ea′ger-ly, *ad.* (ઇગરલિ) આતુરતાથી. Earnestly.

Growl, *n.* (ગ્રાઉલ) ગુસ્સાથી બડબડવું. Angry murmer.

Sor'row-ful, *a.* (સૉરોફુલ) દલગીરી ભરેલા. Full of sorrow
Tone, *n.* (ટોન) સ્વર, અવાજ. Sound. [ing voice.
*Mut'-tered, *v.* (મટર્ડ) બડબડયો, કહ્યું. Said in a grumbl-
Could not hold my ground હું ટકી શક્યો નહીં; હું—થી પાછળ પડયો.
Flung, *v.* (ફ્લન્ગ) પડયો. Threw.
Mood, *n.* (મુડ) મિજાજ. Temper of mind.
Did dare, *v.* (ડિડ ડેર) હિંમત ધરી. Did venture. [speech.
Si'lent-ly, *ad.* (સાયલન્ટલિ) ચુપચુપ, મનમો. Without
The lesson might prove worth the pain which it cost, જેટલું દુઃખ ઉપજ્યું છે તેટલો માલ એ ધડામાંથી મળશે, એ ધડાએ જેટલું દુઃખ ઉપજાવ્યું છે તેટલી કિંમતને લાયકનો એ થઇ પડશે.
To be re-mind'-ed, *v.* (ટુ બી રીમાઇન્ડેડ) યાદ દેવડાવવાની.

THE BETTER LAND.

Bet'-ter Land, *n.* (બેટર લૅન્ડ) વધારે સારી ભૂમી; સ્વર્ગ.
Band, *n.* (બૅન્ડ) ટોળી. Company, Body.
*Ra'di-ant, *a.* (રેડિઅન્ટ) ચકચકીત. Bright, glittering.
Shall seek, *v.* (શૅલસીક) શોધીશું. Search for.
O'range, *n.* (ઑરેંજ) નારંગીનુ ઝાડ. The name of a tree of a flame colour.
Blows, *v.* (બ્લોઝ) ખીલેછે. Blooms.
Weep no more, રડવું બંધ કરીએ. Cease to weep.
*Fire'-flies, *n.* (ફાયર ફ્લાઇઝ) આગીઆ કીડા. Small beetles, common in South America, which send forth from their bodies a bright light of a greenish yellow colour.
Beetles, (બીટલ્ઝ) વાંદા.
Glance, *v.* (ગ્લૅન્સ) ચળકે છે, ઝલકે છે. Shines, sparkles.
Myr'tle, (મર્ટલ) મેંદી. An ever-green shrub.
Feath'er-y, *a.* (ફૅધરિ) પીછાંવાળી. Having the appearance of feathers.
Date, *n.* (ડેટ) ખજુર. The fruit of the date tree.

Ripe, *a.* (રાઇપ) પાકાં. Fit for use.
Glit′-ter-ing, *a.* (ગ્લિટરિન્ગ) ચકચકીત. Shining.
*Fra′-grant, *a.* (ફ્રેગ્રન્ટ) ખુશબોદાર. Sweet-smelling.
*Per-fume′, *v.* (પર્ફ્યુમ) ખુશબોદાર કરેછે. Fill with sweet smell.
Breeze, *n.* (બ્રીઝ) પવનની લેહર. A gentle gale.
Star′ry, *a.* (સ્ટારિ) તારા જેવી ચળકતી. Shining like stars.
Bear, *v.* (બેર) ધરાવેછે. Have; possess.
Rich, *a.* (રિચ) ભાતભાતના, ભભક મારતા. Abounding with elegant colours.
*Hues, *n.* (હ્યુઝ) રંગો. Colours. [Earth.
*Re′gion, *n.* (રીજન) દેશ. Country, division of the
Wan′der, *v.* (વૉન્ડર) વેહછે.
Burn′ing, *a.* (બર્નિન્ગ) તપી જતાં. Much heated.
Rays, *n.* (રેઝ) કીરણો, રોશની. Light. [red colour.
*Ru′by, *n.* (રુબિ) માણેક. A precious stone of a dark-
Dark-red, *a.* (ડાર્કરેડ) ઘેરો લાલ.
Lights up, પ્રકાશીત કરેછે. [to a few.
Se′cret, *a.* (સીક્રેટ) ગુપ્ત; છુપાયળી. Dark, known only
Pearl, *n.* (પર્લ) મોતી. A precious gem. [light.
*Gleams, *v.* (ગ્લીમ્સ) પ્રકાશે છે. Shoots forths rays of
Cor′al, *a.* (કૉરલ) પરવાળાંવાળો.
Strand, *n.* (સ્ટ્રૅન્ડ) કિનારો. Shore.
*Cor′al-strand, (કૉરઅલ સ્ટ્રૅન્ડ) પરવાળાં વાળો કિનારો. Shore or beach formed of coral covered with earth ,as the South Sea Islands are. [fancy.
*Pic′ture, *v.* (પિક્ચર) ધારી શકે. Imagine; paint in
Breathe, *v.* (બ્રીધ) શ્વાસ લેવો. [Never-dying
*Fade′less, *a.* (ફેડલેસ) અમર, કરમાઇ ન જાય એવી.
Bloom, *n.* (બ્લુમ) જોબન. State of freshness and vigour.
Far beyond the clouds, વાંદલાથી છેક પેલી મેર=ત્યાં પૃથ્વી નથી. [નથી.
Far beyond the tomb, કબરથી છેક પેલી મેર=ત્યાં મોત

PROVERBS. (Elliptical.)

Too late, ઘણુંજ મોડું. I'dle, *a.* (આઇડલ) આળસુ. Lazy.
La'bour, (લેબર) મેહનત. Toil, work.

THE ENGLISH GIRL AND HER AYAH.

Tent, *n.* (ટેન્ટ) તંબુ. Pavilion.
Edge, *n.* (એજ) કોરણ, કિનારો. Border.
*Jun'gle, *n.* (જન્ગલ) જંગલ. Waste land overgrown with tall grass and brushwood. [નાના ઝાડ, છોડવા.
Over grown, છોડવાથી ઢંકાયલી. Brushwood (બ્રશવુડ)
At-ten'-tion, *n.* (ઍટેન્શન) ધ્યાન. Mind, heed,
(was) At-tract'-ed, *v.* (ઍટ્રેક્ટેડ) ખેંચાયું. Taken;
Engaged, (એન્ગેજડ) રોકાયું. [held; engaged
*Fawn, *n.* (ફૅાન) હરણનું બચ્ચું. A young deer.
Ti'-mid-ly, *ad.* (ટિમિડલી) બીહતું બીહતું. In a timid manner.
Started, *v.* (સ્ટારટેડ) બરક્યું, ગયું, હઠ્યું. Moved suddenly
Fright'ened, *a.* (ફ્રાઇટન્ડ) બીધેલા. Terrified.
Gave chase, (ગેવચેસ) પાછળ લાગ્યું. stalks.
Reeds, *n.* (રીડ્સ) બરૂના છોડ. Plants having hollow
*A'yah, *n.* (આયા) આયા. Native Indian nurse.
Missed, *v.* (મિસ્ટ)–ને નહીં જડયું, ભુલું પડયું. Failed of finding.
Charge, *n.* (ચાર્જ) હવાલામાં સોંપેલું બચ્ચું. Person committed to another' care.
Hur'ried, *v.* (હરીડ) ઝડપથી ગઇ. Hastened.
Over-took', *v.* (ઓવરટુક) પકડી પાડી. Caught.
Scarce'ly, *ad.* (સ્કેર્સ્લી) મુશ્કેળાઇથી. Hardly, With
Steps, *n.* (સ્ટેપ્સ) પગલાં. Paces. [difficulty.
Air, *n.* (એર) દેખાવ. Appearance, manner.
We are lost! આપણે ભૂલા પડયા.
Fair, *a.* (ફેર) સુંદર. Pleasing to the eye, beautiful.
Lone'-ly, *a.* (લોન્લિ) એકાંત. Solitary.

Paused, *v.* (પૉઝ્ડ) અટકી. Stopped.

A-larm′, *n.* (અલાર્મ) ધાસ્તી. Fright.

Start′led, *v.* (સ્ટાર્ટલ્ડ) ચોંકાવી, બહીવડાવી. Frightened.

Sink, *v*, (સિન્ક) બેસી જવું. To move downwards. E. P. p. 48 *c.*

Ter′-ror, *n.* (ટેરર) ધાસ્તી. Great fear, alarm.

Clasp′ing, *ppr.* (ક્લૅસ્પિન્ગ) ભેટીને, બાથમાં લઇને. Embracing.

Clos′er, *a.* (ક્લોસર) વધારે મજબુત. Firmer.

Clasping all the closer, ખુબ મજબુતીથી ચાંપીને.

Di-rec′-tion, *n.* (ડિરેક્શન) દિશા. Line, course.

Dread′ful, *a.* (ડ્રેડ્ફુલ) ભયંકાર. Fearful, terrible.

Hor′ror, *n.* (હૉરર) ભય. Terror.

Be-hold′-ing, *ppr.* (બીહોલ્ડિન્ગ) જોઇને. Seeing.

Striped, *a.* (સ્ટ્રાઇપ્ટ) ચટાપટાવાળું. Having stripes of different colours.

Wav′ing, *a.* (વેવિન્ગ) હાલતું. Moving.

Ut′tered, *v.* (અટર્ડ) બોલી. Spoke, pronounced.

Ter′ri-fied, *a.* (ટેરિફાઇડ) બીધેલી, ભયંકર. Frightened. E. P. p. 15 *a.*

Scream, *n.* (સ્ક્રીમ) ચીચીઆરી, ચીસ. A shriek.

In′stant, *a.* (ઇન્સટન્ટ) તરતનો, તાકીદનો. Quick, immediate.

Sharp, *a.* (શાર્પ) તીક્ષ્ણ. Shrill.

Re-port′, *n.* (રિપોર્ટ) અવાજ. Noise.

Ri′fle, *n.* (રાઇફલ) બંદુક. Gun.

Rang, *v.* (રૅન્ગ) અવાજ થયો; ગાજી રહ્યો. Resounded.

Thick′et, *n.* (થિકેટ) ઝાડી. A collection of trees closely set.

*Mor′tal-ly, *ad.* (મૉર્ટલિ) મરણતોલ. So as to cause death.

Wound′ed, *v.* (વુન્ડેડ) ઘાયલ થયલો. Hurt; injured

Lay, *v.* (લે) લાંબો છડ થઇને પડ્યો. Prostrated.

Roll′ing, *ppr.* (રોલિન્ગ) ગુલાંટીઆ ખાતો. Tumbling.

Strug′gling, *ppr.* (સ્ટ્રગ્લિન્ગ) તરફડીઆ મારતો. Making efforts with a twisting of the body.

Sense'-less, *a.* (સેન્સલેસ) બેભાન. Unconscious.
Trem'bling, *ppr.* (ટ્રેમ્બલીન્ગ) ધ્રુજતી. Shaking.
Prov'i-dence, *n,* (પ્રૉવિડન્સ) પરવરદેગાર, ઈશ્વર. God.
Res'-cue, *n.* (રેસક્યુ) બચાવ, છુટકારો. Release.
Bore, *v.* (બોર) લઇગયો. Carried.
Who had followed in his steps, જેઓ તેની પાછળ [આવ્યા હતા.
Nurse, આયા, ધવાડનારી.

PROVERBS (Elliptical).

Leap, *v.* (લીપ) કુદકો મારવો. Jump.
Lost time, ગયલો વખત, ગુમાવેલો વખત. [recovered.
Is found, *v.* (ઇઝફાઉન્ડ) માલમ પડેછે. Is gained. Is
Again, *ad.* (અગેન) ફરીથી. A second time.
Wealth, *n.* (વેલ્થ) દોલત. Riches. [to.
Pro'mise, *v.* (પ્રૉમિસ) કબુલાત-વચન-આપો. Give word
Sow, *v.* (સો) વાવો. Scatter seed.
Reap, *v.* (રીપ) કાપણી કરો. Receive the fruit.
Out of—નીબાહર-વગરનો-મોકળો.
Debt, *n.* (ડેટ) કરજ. That which is due from one person to another.

STORIES OF TIGERS—PART II.

Tak'en, *pp.* (ટેકન) પકડાયલો, પકડવામાં આવેછે. Caught.
Can be Tamed, *v.* (કૅન બી ટેમ્ડ) પાળીશકાયછે. Can be domesticated.

*Fakirs', *n.* (ફકિર્સ) ફકીરો. Begging monks.
Begging. (બેગિન્ગ) ભીખમાંગતા.
Monks. (મન્ક્સ) સાધુઓ.
Ha'-bit, *n.* (હૅબિટ) ટેવ. Practice. [panther.
Leo'pards, *n.* (લેપર્ડ્ઝ) ચિત્તા, ખડિયા વાઘ. Lion-
Dan'-ger-ous, *a.* (ડેન્જરઅસ) ભયંકાર. Full of danger.
Pets, *n.* (પેટ્સ) લાડકાં જાનવર. Little fondling animals.
Near'ly, *ad.* (નિયર્લિ) ઘણું કરીને. Almost.

* Reared, *v.* (રીઅર્ડ) ઉછેરયું હતું. Brought up.
* Couched, *v.* (કાઉચ્ડ) Lying, with the head raised.
Hung, *pp.* (હન્ગ) ઝુલતો. Suspended, Bent down[wards.
To lick, *inf.* (ટુ લિક) ચાટવા.
Na'ture, *n.* (નેચર) સ્વભાવ, ખાસીઅત. Particular character.
Had a-wak'ened, *v.* (હૅડ અવેકન્ડ) સજીવન-જાગૃત થયો [છે. Had revived, roused.
* With-drew', *v.* (ઉવિથડ્રુ) પાછો ખેંચી લીધો. Drew back or away.
Would spring, *v.* (ઉડસ્પ્રિન્ગ) કુદકો મારશે. Bound, [jump.
To fetch, *inf.* (ટુફેચ) જઈને લાવવાને. To go and bring.
Load'ed, *a.* (લોડેડ) ભરેલી. Charged.
Shoot, *inf.* (શુટ) ગોળીથી મારવું. To kill by a ball.
Spot, *n.* (સ્પૉટ) જગ્યા. Place.
Still, *a.* (સ્ટિલ) શાંત. Calm.
At his pleasure, તેની મરજીમાં આવે તેમ.
Plea'sure, *n.* (પ્લેઝર) મરજી. Will.
Speed'i-ly, *ad.* (સ્પીડિલ) ઝડપથી. Quickly.
Qui'-et-ly, *ad.* (ક્વાયટિલ) ગુપચુપ, ધીરજથી. Calmly.
(to) Dis-turb, *inf.* (ડિસ્ટર્બ) હરકત કરવી, છેડવું. Disquiet.
Aim, *n.* (એમ) નેમ, નીશાન. Point intended to be hit.
Stead'y, *a.* (સ્ટેડિ) આબાદ, સજ્જડ. Firm, fixed.
Gen'-er-al, *a.* (જેનરલ) સાધારણ. Common.
To face, *inf.* (ટુફેસ) સામેથવું. To oppose with firmness.
Can be made to face, સામો કરી શકાય.
Sel'dom, *ad.* (સેલડમ) કદાચજ. Rarely.
On the other hand, એથી ઉલટું.
Stead'i-ly, *ad.* (સ્ટેડિલિ) દ્દઢતાથી. Firmly.
Rare'ly, *ad.* (રેર્લિ) ક્વચિત. Seldom.
Fire, *v.* (ફાયર) બંદુક ફોડવી. Discharge.
* Prowl, *inf.* (પ્રાઉલ) શિકારની શોધમાં ભટકવા. Rove about in search of prey.

Cat'tle, *n.* (કૅટલ) ઢોર. Beasts of pasture not wild.
*Eu-ro-pe'-ans, *n.* (યુરોપીઅન્સ) યુરોપના રેહવાસીઓ. Natives of Europe.
Strive, *v.* (સ્ટ્રાઇવ) કોશિશ કરેછે. Endeavour.
To rid, *inf.* (ટુ રિડ) છુટકો કરવાને. To free; to save
Fast'ens, *v.* (ફૅસન્સ) જકડી લેછે, બાંધી દેછે. Fixes firmly.
The lat'ter, (લૅટર) પાછળો. The last of the two.
to Kneel, *inf.* (ટુ નીલ) ગુંડણીયે પડવું. To fall on the knees.
To Crush, *inf.* (ટુ ક્રશ) કચડી નાખવું. To bruise.
En'e-my, *n.* (એનીમિ) દુશમન. Foe.
Fear'ful, *a.* (ફિયરફુલ) ભયંકર. Dreadful.
Stru'gle, *n.* (સ્ટ્રગલ) લડાઇ. Contest.
Fol'-lows, *v.* (ફૉલોઝ) થાયછે. Ensues.
End'ing, *ppr.* (એન્ડિન્ગ) છેડો આવવો. Closing.
Bul'let, *n.* (બુલેટ) ગોળી. Ball.
U'-su-al-ly, *ad.* (યુઝ્યૂઅલિ) ઘણું કરીને.

HOUSES MADE OF SNOW.

*Es'-qui-maux, *n.* (એસ્કિમો) શીત કટિબંધના ઉત્તર અમેરિકાના ઇંડિયન; "એસ્કિમો," North American Indians of the Frozen zone.
Huts, *n.* (હટ્સ) ઝુપડાં. Small houses.
Dirt'y, *a.* (ડર્ટિ) ગંદા-મેલાં. Nasty, foul.
Turn, *v.* (ટર્ન) થઇજાયછે. Become.
To melt, *inf.* (ટુ મેલ્ટ) પીગળવા. To become liquid.
*Logs, *n.* (લૅાગ્ઝ) લાકડાના કકડા. Bulky pieces of wood.
(Have been) drifted, *v.* (ડ્રિફ્ટેડ) ઘસડાઇ આવેલા. Driven along.
Waves, *n.* (વેવ્ઝ) મોજા. Billows at sea.
Gath'-er, *v.* (ગૅધર) એકઠા કરેછે. Collect, pickup.
Pure, *a.* (પ્યૂર) સ્વચ્છ. Clean, not impure.
Is froz'en, *v.* (ઇઝ ફ્રોઝન) થઈ જાયછે. Is congealed.
Keeps, *v.* (કીપ્સ) નીભેછે, ટકેછે. Lasts.

Firm, *ad.* (ફર્મ) મજબુત. Strong. [drops; to melt.
* To drip, *inf.* (ટુડ્રિપ) પીગળવું, ટપકવું. To fall in
Fresh, *a.* (ફ્રેશ) તાજું, ચોખ્ખું. Pure.
Rubbed, *pp.* (રબ્ડ) ઘસ્યો. Moved along the surface with a pressure. [sets right.
Mends, *v.* (મેન્ડ્સ) બરાબર કરેછે, મરામત કરેછે. Repairs
(can) Bear, *v.* (બેર) ખમી શકેછે. Endure. [liquids.
Ves'sel, *n.* (વેસલ) વાસણ. Utensils made to contain
Sau'cer, *n.* (સૉસર) ઉંડી રકાબી, સાસર. A deep plate.
Wicks, *n.* (ઉવિક્સ) બત્તી, દીવેટ, The cotton of the lamp.
Float, *v.* (ફ્લોટ) તરેછે. Sustain on the surface.
Lights, *v.* (લાઈટ્સ) સળગાવેછે. Kindles.
Cook'-ing-pot, *n.* (કુકિંગપૉટ) રાંધવાનું વાસણ.
Meat, *n.* (મીટ) માંસ, ખોરાક. Flesh; food in general.
Raw, *a.* (રૉ) કાચો. Not cooked.
Raised, *a.* (રેઝ્ડ) ઉંચી કીધેલી. Lifted.
Ledge, *n.* (લેજ) કોર. A prominent row.
Seat, *n.* (સીટ) બેઠક. Place of sitting. [Summer.
Warm weath'er, (ઉવૉર્મ ઉવેધર) ગરમ હવા-ઉન્હાળો.
To get away, જતા રેહવાને. To leave; to escape.
Wet, *a.* (ઉવેટ) ભીંગો. Moist.
* E-scape', *v.* (ઍસ્કેપ) જતા રેહવું. To get away.
Forms, *v.* (ફૉર્મ્સ) કરેછે. Makes up.
* Re's-i-dence, *n.* (રેઝિડન્સ) રેહઠાણ. Abode, home.
Catches cold, સરદી-સલેખમ-થાયછે.
Repair, (રીપેર) મરામત.

THE CHILD'S FIRST GRIEF.

Wild, *ad.* (ઉવાઈલ્ડ) અતિશય. Extravagantly, Without cultivation.
Sowed, *v.* (સોડ) વાવ્યા. Scattered on the ground.

A-round', *prep.* (અઁરાઉન્ડ) આસ્પાસ, બધી બાજુએ. On all sides.

*Vine, *n.* (વાઇન) દરાખનોવેલો. The grape tree.

*(is) Droop'ing, *v.* (ડ્રુપિન્ગ) ઝુલી પડેછે. Hanging downward. [see.

*Thou'lt see, (ધાઉલ્ટ સી) તું જોશે નહીં. Thou wilt

No more thou'lt see = તું ફરી જોશે નહીં.

Brief, *a.* (બ્રીફ) ટુંકી. Short.

*In vain, (ઇનવેન) ફોકટ. Without success.

Brook, *n.* (બ્રુક) ઝરો. A stream of water. [wood.

*Glade, *n.* (ગ્લેડ) ઝાડીમાં રસ્તા. An open space in a

*Wan'der-ings, *n.* (વૉન્ડરિંગ્ઝ) ભટકવું, રખડવું. Walks,

Are over, પુરા થયાછે, થઇ ચુકુંછે. Are past. [rambles.

Would I have loved him more, મેં તેને વધારે ચાહ્યો હતે તો કેવું સારૂં.

THE FOX AND THE STORK.

Fox, *n.* (ફૉક્સ) શિયાળ. A wellknown cunning animal. (fem. vixen).

Stork, *n.* (સ્ટૉર્ક) બગલું. A large bird of the heron

Ask d to dinner, જમવા બોલાવ્યો. [kind.

Naugh'ty, *a.* (નૉટિ) ખરાબ, દુષ્ટ. Bad, wicked.

Pur'pose, *n.* (પર્પસ) ધારણા, મતલબ. Intention, Design.

Play,ing, *ppr.* (પ્લેઇન્ગ) કરવા. Practising.

Trick, *n.* (ટ્રીક) ચેષ્ટા; તદબીર. A cunning contrivance.

Playing a trick on his guest, પોતાના પરોણાની ચેષ્ટા કરવા.

Fixed, *pp.* (ફિક્સ્ટ) મુકરર કરેલા, ઠરાવેળા. Appointed.

*Ap'pe-tite, *n.* (અઁપીટાઇટ) રૂચી. Wish for food.

Meal, *n.* (મીલ) ભોજન. Repast. [નાખુશ થઇ.

But little pleased was she, તેને થોડીજ ખુશી ઉપજી-તે

*Con-sist'-ed, *pp.* (કન્સિસ્ટેડ) બનેલું હતું-માં હતું. Was made up.

*Mince, *n.* (મિન્સ) ખીમો. Meat chopped very small.
Served, *pp.* (સર્વ્ડ) પીરસેલું. Treated; Put.
Shal'low, *a.* (શૅલો) છાલકી. Not deep.
Scarce'ly, *ad.* (સ્કેર્સ્લિ) ભાગ્યેજ. Hardly.
Slen'der, *a.* (સ્લેન્ડર) નાજુક, પાતળી. Thin.
Bill, *n.* (બિલ) ચાંચ. Beak. [feed to the full.
To sat'is-fy, *inf.* (ટુ સૅટિસ્ફાઇ) પેટ ભરીને ખાવું. To
Spar'row, *n.* (સ્પૅરો) ચલ્લી, ચકલી. A small bird.
Lapped, *v.* (લૅપ્ટ) ચપચપ ખાધું, ચાટ્યું. Licked up.
Rea'di-ly, *ad.* (રેડિલિ) જલદીથી. Quickly.
First Rate, (ફર્સ્ટ રેટ) ઘણો સરસ. Excellent.
*Re-tired', *v.* (રીટાયર્ડ) જતો રહ્યો. Went off.
Hun'gry, *a.* (હંગ્રિ) ભૂખ્યો. In want of food.
Dis-pleased', *pp.* (ડિસપ્લીઝ્ડ) નાખુશ થયજો. Offended.
Un-tast'-ed, *a.* (અનટેસ્ટેડ) ચાખ્યા વગરના. Not tasted.
Re-turned' *v.* (રીટર્ન્ડ) બદલો વાળી આપ્યો. Repaid.
*Com'pli-ment, *n.* (કૉમપ્લિમેન્ટ) મેહરબાની. Act of respect, favour. [fox
*Rey'nard, *n.* (રેનર્ડ) શિયાળ. A name given to the
*Has'tened, *v.* (હેસન્ડ) જલદીથી ગયો. Went quickly
Meet'ing, *n.* (મીટિંગ) મેલાપ. Interview.
Dis-gust'. *n.* (ડિસગસ્ટ) નાખુશી. Displeasure.
Long-necked, *a.* (લૉન્ગનેક્ટ) લાંબી ડોકવાળા. Having a long neck.
Jar, *n.* (જાર) બરણી, શીશો. An earthen vessel.
could Thrust, *v.* (થ્રસ્ટ) ઘોંચી શક્યો. Drive, Push.
Pointed, *a.* (પૉઇન્ટેડ) અણીવાળું. Sharp, having a point.
*Gen'-er-ous, *a.* (જેનઅરસ) ઉદાર. Noble; liberal.
To return good for evil, ભુંડાઇને બદલે ભલાઇ કરવાને.
Les'-son, *n.* (લેસન) શિખામણ; ધડો, નસીહત. Instruction taught by experience. [fully.
Sad'ly, *ad.* (સૅડ્લિ) દલગીરીથી, નાખુશીથી. Sorrow-

Joke, *n.* (જોક) મશ્કરી. Jest.

In good parts, ખુશી થઇને, પ્રસન્ન થઇને. Favourably, not in displeasure.

Cannot take, *v.* (કૅનનૉટ ટેક) ખમી શકતા નથી. Cannot endure.

Those who cannot take a joke in good part should never make one, જેઓથી મશ્કેરી ખુશીથી સંખાતી નથી તેઓએ મશ્કરી કરવી જોઇએ નહીં.

THE OSTRICH.

Os'-trich, *n.* (ઑસ્ટ્રિચ) શાહમૃગ. The camel-sparrow

Height, *n.* (હાઇટ) ઉંચાઇ. Elevated part.

Crown, *n.* (ક્રાઉન) મથાળું. Top.

Sand'y, *a.* (સૅન્ડિ) રેતાળ. Full of sand.

Des'erts. *n.* (ડેઝર્ટ્સ) રણ. Vast sandy plains.

Cam'el, *n.* (કૅમલ) ઉંટ. A tall hunchbacked animal common in Arabia.

Dwells, *v.* (ડ્વેલ્ઝ) રેહેછે. Lives.

*Pad'dles, *n.* (પૅડલ્સ) ન્હાના હલેસાં; ચાટવા. Broad, short oars, used in pushing boats forward.

Flap'-ping, *ppr.* (ફ્લૅપિંગ) ફફડાવું. Moving and sounding.

Speed, *n.* (સ્પીડ) ઝડપ. Haste.

Cannot keep up with it, તેની સાથે ટકી શકતો નથી-તેની બરોબરી કરી શકતો નથી.

She lifteth herself on high. તે ઉંચે ચડવા માંડેછે. (આ ઠેકાણે) તે દોડવા માંડેછે.

*Scorn'eth, *v.* (સ્કૉર્નેથ) ધિક્કારેછે, તુચ્છ ગણેછે. Thinks little of; despises.

Rid'er, *n.* (રાઇડર) સવાર. One who rides a horse.

Simp'ly, *ad.* (સિમ્પ્લિ) માત્ર. Merely.

Hole, *n.* (હોલ) બાકું, દર. A hollow place.

Lays, *v.* (લેઝ) મેલેછે. Protrudes.

Close'ly, *a.* (ક્લોસ્લિ) ધ્યાનથી. Attentively.

Are pre-pared', *v.* (આરપ્રીપેર્ડ) તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેછે. Are made ready.

Va'ri-ous, *a.* (વેરિઅસ) તરેહ તરેહની. Different.
Or'-na-ments, *n.* (ઑર્નૅમેન્ટ્સ) શણગાર. Decorations.
Is hunt'ed, *v.* (ઈઝ હન્ટેડ) શિકાર કરવામા આવેછે. Is pursued, chased.

Rap'id, *a.* (રૅપિડ) ઝડપી. Quick, swift.
Flight, *n.* (ફ્લાઇટ) દોડ. Running away.
Would succeed', *v.* (વુડ સક્સીડ) ફતેહ પામે. Would obtain the object desired.
E'ven, *a.* (ઈવન) સીધો. Straight.
Course, *n.* (કોર્સ) રસ્તો. Way.
*Zig'zag, *ad.* (ઝિગ ઝૅગ) આડુંઅવળું. With short turns; from side to side. [from a direct line.
Wind'ing, *ppr.* (વાઇન્ડિન્ગ) આડુંઅવળું. Twisting
Dou'bl-ing, *ppr.* (ડબ્લિન્ગ) આમ તેમ આંટા ફરવા. Passing round.

Push, *v.* (પુશ) ધસેછે. Drive.
Lasts, *v.* (લૅસ્ટ્સ) નીભેછે, ચાલેછે. Continues in time.
Swift, *a.* (સ્વિફ્ટ) ઝડપી. Fast. [થવું.
Will turn round, મોહ ફેરવીને સામા થવું ; ફરીને સામા
At-tack' *v.* (ઍટૅક) હુમલો કરેછે. Fall upon, assault.
*Fu'-ri-ous-ly, *ad.* (ફ્યુરિઅસ્લિ) જોસ્સા ભરેલી રીતે, With great anger.

It is brought down, તેને નીચો પાડેછે.
Mis'sion-a-ry, *a.* (મિશનરિ) પાદ્રીની, પ્રેષિતનું. Pertaining to mission.
La'bour, *n.* (લેબર) મેહનત, પરિશ્રમ. Exertion.
De-scribes', *v.* (ડીસ્ક્રાઇબ્સ) વર્ણન કરેછે. Relates.
Meth'od, *n.* (મેથડ) રીત. Way, manner.
Bush men, *n.* (બુશમૅન) કેપ ઑવ ગુડહોપ આગળના જંગળી લોકો. A tribe of savages near the cape of Good Hope.
Is dressed, *v.* (ઇઝ ડ્રેસ્ટ)–સજાયછે ; પહેરેછે. Is clothed

*Dis-guised', *pp.* (ડિસ્ગાઇઝ્ડ) ખોટા પોશાકમાં સંતાયલો. Hidden by a false dress; concealed.

*Mim'-ics, *v.* (મિમિક્સ) નકલ કરેછે. Does the same things as; imitates.

Réal, *a.* (રિયલ) ખરેખરાં. True; actual. [the bill.

Peck'-ing, *pp.* (પેકિંગ) ચાંચ મારીને. Strik'ing with

Shak'-ing, *pp.* (શેકિંગ) હલાવીને. Moving.

Trots, *v.* (ટ્રોટસ) ખુદ ખુદ ચાલેછે, ઠુકી ચાલેછે. Moves fast like a horse.

Bow'-shot, *n.* (બોશૉટ) તિરવો, કમાનમાંથી છુટા પછી તીર જઇ શકે એટલી દુર જગ્યા. The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.

Poi'soned, *a.* (પૉઇઝન્ડ) ઝેરી. Infected by poison.

Gen'-er-al-ly, *ad.* (જેનરલિ) ઘણું કરીને. Chiefly.

Ar'-row, *n.* (ઍરો) તીર. A pointed-weapon shot from a bow.

Suc-ceeds', *v.* (સક્સીડ્સ) ફતેહ પામેછે. Gets success.

*Prey, *n.* (પ્રે) શિકાર. What is hunted.

Tra'veller, *n.* (ટ્રૅવેલર) મુસાફર. A way-farer.

*Re-lates', *v.* (રીલેટ્સ) વાત કહેછે, વર્ણન કરેછે. Tells as a story.

Fac'to-ry, *n.* (ફૅક્ટરી) કોઠી. A district in habited by traders in a foreign country.

*Ni'ger, *n.* (નાઇજર) "નાઇજર" આફ્રિકામાં એક મોટી નદી છે. A great river in Africa. [back.)

Mount, *v.* (માઉન્ટ) સ્વારી કરવી, ચઢવું. To get (on the

Weight, *n.* (વેટ) બોજો. Burden.

Set-off, (સેટઑફ) ચાલવા માંડતા. Started.

Sharp, *a.* (શાર્પ) ઝડપી. Quick.

Stretched, *v.* (સ્ટ્રેચ્ડ) પોહળી કરતો, પ્રસારતો. Extended.

Fleet'ness, *n.* (ફ્લીટનેસ) ઝડપ. Swiftness.

Race-horse, *n.* (રેસહૉર્સ) શરતનો ઘોડો. A horse that runs in competition.

Is va'lued, *v.* (ઇઝવૅલ્યુડ) કિમતી ગણાયછે. Is prized.

*Crest, *n.* (ક્રેસ્ટ) કલગી. The ornament for the top of the helmet.

Mot'to, *n.* (મોટો) મુદ્રાલેખ, વચન. Word.

O'ri-gin, *n.* (ઑરિજિન) મૂળ, કારણ. Cause.

Was slain, *v.* (વૉઝ સ્લેન) માર્યો ગયો. Was killed.

Bo-he-mi-a, *n.* (બોહીમીઆ) બોહીમીઆ.

Cre'cy, *n.* (ક્રેસિ) "ક્રેસિ" ફ્રાન્સમાં છે.

Wore, *v.* (વોર) પહેરતો. Put on.

(were) *As-sumed', *v.* (એસ્યૂમ્ડ) ધારણ કીધું, લીધું. Taken to himself. [Victor.

Con'quer-or, *n.* (કૉન્ગ કરર) જીતનાર, ફતેહ મેળવનાર.

Heir, *n.* (એર) વારસ. Successor.

A SHARP QUESTION.

Ques'tion, *n.* ક્વેસ્ટશન) સવાલ. Interrogatory.

Sharp, *a.* (શાર્પ) કરડો, સખત. Biting. [known.

No-to'-ri-ous, *a.* (નોટોરિઅસ) મશહુર, પ્રખ્યાત. Publicly

Point'ed, *v.* (પૉઇન્ટેડ) નેતરે કરી દેખાડયું. Directed.

Who was about to be tried, જેની તપાસ થવાની હતી.

Judge, *n.* (જજ) ન્યાયાધીશ. A civil officer.

End, *n.* (એન્ડ) છેડો. Extremity.

Rogue, *n.* (રોગ) લુચ્ચો. Knave.

In-quired', *v.* (ઇન્કવાયર્ડ) કહ્યું. Asked.

DON'T BE TOO SURE.

Sure, *a.* (શ્યૂર) ખાતરજમાવાળાં. Having full confidence.

Don't Want, *v.* (ડોન્ટ વૉન્ટ) ઇચ્છતા નથી. Don't wish for.

Cle'ver, *a.* (કલેવર) હોશિયાર. Talented. [to perform.

Du'ty, *n.* (ડ્યૂટિ) ફરજ ; ધર્મ. What we are bound

Sta'tion, *n.* (સ્ટેશન) હાલત Position ; Condition of

To call, *inf.* (ટુ કૉલ) મુકરર કરે ; ઠરાવે. [life.

Set heart, મન લગાડવું. [opposed to havenly.

Earth'ly, *a.* (અર્થલિ) સંસારી ; આલોકની. Worldly,

Folk, *n.* (ફોક) લોકો. People.

Say'ing, *n.* (સેઇન્ગ) કેહવત. Proverb.
Count'ing, *pp.* (કાઉન્ટિન્ગ) ગણવું. Numbering.
Chick'ens, *n.* (ચિકન્સ) મરઘીનાં બચ્ચાં. The young of various birds. [forth
Are hatched, *v.* (આરહૅચ્ડ) સેવણ બેસાડેછે. Brought
Counting the chickens before they are hatched, ગાય આવ્યા પહેલાં ખુંટો ડાટવો.
It brings into my mind, તેથી મને યાદ આવેછે.
Late'ly, *ad.* (લેટિલ) થોડા વખત ઉપર. Not long ago.
*Fa'mous, *a.* (ફેમસ) પ્રખ્યાત. Much talked of; noted
You can talk quite well at your work, તમે કામ કરતી વખતે સારી રીતે વાત કરી શકશો (એટલે વાત કરતાં તમારા કામમાં હરકત પડશે નહીં).
What you get of those learned book, તે વિદ્વત્તાવાળી ચોપડીમાંથી તમને જે જ્ઞાન મળેછે—જે સમજણ મળેછે.
Was rul'ing, *v.* (ઉવૉઝ રૂલિન્ગ) રાજ્ય કરતો હતો. Was
Con'-quest, *n.* (કૉન્ગક્વેસ્ટ) જીત. Victory. [reigning.
Would in-vade', *v.* (ઉડ ઇન્વેડ) ચઢાઈ કરે. Would attack. [side to side.
A-cross', *adv.* (ઍક્રાસ) ઓળંગીને. Athwart, from
*The Chan'nel, (ધ ચૅનલ) ખાડી. ઇંગ્લિશ ચૅનલ. The narrow sea between France and England.
Will land, *v.* (ઉવિલલૅન્ડ) વાહણ પરથી કિનારે ઉતરવું. Will go on shore from the ship; Disembark.
Would be-lieve', *v.* (ઉડ બીલીવ) માનશો. Would trust in. [really.
Ac'-tu-al-ly, *ad.* (ઍક્ટ્યુઅલિ) ખરેખર. In fact,
Me'dal, *n.* (મેડલ) ચાંદ, કીર્તિમુદ્રા. A piece of metal stamped in honour of some event.
*To cel'e-brate, *inf.* (ટુ સેલીબ્રેટ) સંભારંભ કરવા; યાદ રાખવા. To make famous; to keep in mind.
*In-va'-sion, *n.* (ઇન્વેઝન) હુમલો, ચઢાઈ. Marching into another country as an enemy.

*In-ter-rupt'-ed, v. (ઇન્ટરપ્ટેડ) વચ્ચે બોલી ઉઠયો. Broke in. [હતી. Was coined.

Was stamped, v. (વૉઝ-સ્ટૅમ્પ્ડ) છાપ પાડવામાં આવી

Struck, pp. (સ્ટ્રક) પાડયો, છાપ પાડી. Coined.

*Con-tin'-ued, (કનટિન્યુડ) કહ્યું; આગળ વધ્યો. Went on

En'tered, v. (એન્ટર્ડ) પેઠો. Came in; penetrated.

Pre-pared', v. (પ્રીપેર્ડ) તૈયાર કીધો. Made ready.

Hon'our, n. (ઑનર) માન, કીર્તિ. Fame.

That he was never so much as to set his foot in, કે જેમાં તેનાથી પગ વટીક મેળાયો નહીં.

*Ex-claimed', v. (એક્સ્ક્લેમ્ડ) બોળી ઉઠયો. Called out

A-shamed', pp. (એશેમ્ડ) શરમાયલો. Affected by shame

Must have felt, v. (મસ્ટ હૅવ ફેલ્ટ) લાગ્યું હશે.

Re-mem'ber, v. (રીમેમબર) યાદ આવેછે. Bear in mind.

Dif'-fer-ent, a. (ડિફરન્ટ) જૂદા, ઉલટા. Unlike (in [nature).

Beat, v. (બીટ) હરાવ્યો. Defeated.

Bat'tle, n. (બૅટલ) લડાઇ. A fight between armies.

Be-fore'-hand, ad. (બીફોરહૅન્ડ) આગળથી. Previously.

Folk, n. (ફોક) લોકો, People.

(were) Fight'ing v. (વેર ફાઇટિંગ) લડતા હતા. Were contending in battle.

Wis'dom, n. (વિઝડમ ડહાપણ. Prudence, Sagacity.

Gen'-er-al, n. (જેનરલ) સરદાર. The commander of [an army.

Cause, n. (કૉઝ) કારણ. Purpose.

Were driv'en out, હાંકી કાઢયા, નસાડી મૂકયા.

Free, a. (ફ્રી) સ્વતંત્ર; છૂટું. At liberty; Delivered.

*Port-u-guese', n. (પોર્ટુગીઝ) ફીરંગી; પોર્ટુગલના લોકો. The people of Portugal.

Had been fought, v. (હૅડ બીન ફૉટ) લડવામાં આવી.

Had been won, v. (હૅડ બીન વન) જીતવામાં આવી.

*Print, n. (પ્રિન્ટ) છબી. A picture, likeness.

*In-vin'-ci-ble, a. (ઇનવિન્સિબલ) અજીત. Not to be conquered.

*Grate'ful, *a.* (ગ્રેટફુલ) આભારી. Full of thanks.
Mat'ter, *n.* (મૅટર) બાબત. Subject.
Duke, *n.* (ડયૂક) " ડયૂક " ઉંચામા ઉંચી પદવીનો અમીર.
A title of honour next below the princes.
The Duke was quite of your mind in that matter,
તે બાબતમાં ડયુકનો વિચાર તમારા જેવોજ હતો.
Would al-low', *v.* (વુડ ઍલાવ) રજાઆપી, દીધું. Would [permit.
Boast'ful, *a.* (બોસ્ટ ફુલ) બડાઈ ભરેલો.
Like'-ness, *n.* (લાઈકનેસ) છબી, ચિત. Portrait,
Vic'-tory, *n.* (વિકટરિ) ફતેહ. Conquest.
Scored out, (સ્કોર્ડ આઉટ) લીટીદોરી, છેકીનાખી. Marked [with scratches.
Dash, *n.* (ડૅશ) કાપો. Stroke.
Un-der-neath', *prep.* (અન્ડરનીથ) નીચે. Below.
Hal-loo', *v.* (હૅલૂ) લલકારવું, બૂમપાડવી. Cry out, hail.
Burst out laughing, ખડખડ હસીપડયો.
Burst, *v.* (બર્સ્ટ) જોરથી નીકળ્યું. Broke forth.
Sense, *n.* (સેન્સ) સમજણ. Understanding.
Feel'ing, *n.* (ફીલિન્ગ) લાગણી. Sensation, tenderness of heart.
*Boast'ful, *a.* (બોસ્ટફુલ) પતરાજીખોર. Fond of self- [praise.
Spi'rit, *n.* (સ્પિરિટ) મિજાજ, ભાવ. Disposition.
Fall, *n.* (ફૉલ) પડતી, નાશ. Degradation; Ruin.
The highest, મોટાંમાં મોટાં માણસો. E. P. p. 1.
*(are) Tempt'ed, *v.* (આર ટેમ્ટેડ) લાલચ થાય, લલચાઓ Led; inclined.
Mor'row, *n.* (મૉરો) કાલ. The day next after the [present.

ELLIPTICAL EXERCISE.

Per-form'-ing, *ger.* (પર્ફૉર્મિન્ગ) કરતાં, બજાવતાં. Doing. E. P. p. 54 *a-b.*
Feat, *n.* (ફીટ) કસરત. An extraordinary act of [strength; exploit.
Jump'ing, *ger.* (જમ્પિન્ગ) કુદવું. Leaping. E. P. p. 54 *a-b.*
Fence, *n.* (ફેન્સ) વાડ; તટ્ટી. Hedge; Enclosure.
Forth, *ad.* (ફોર્થ) બહાર; આગળ. Out; forward.

Re-turned', *v.* (રીટર્ન્ડ) પાછા ફર્યો. Came back.
Do groan, *v.* (ડુ ગ્રોન) અરે અરે કરોછો, દુઃખનો સાદ કરોછો. Do moan.
Have grown, *v,* (હેવ ગ્રોન) થયાછો. Have become.
Stout, *a.* (સ્ટાઉટ) પુષ્ટ, અંગે ભરેલા. Bulky.
Hymn, *n.* (હિમ) ભજન. સ્તોત્ર. A divine song.
Net, *n.* (નેટ) ફાંસો; ફાંદો. A snare.
Hare, *n.* (હેર) સસલું, શશા. A well known timid animal.

BUDS.

Buds, *n.* (બડ્ઝ) અંકુર, કળી. Germs.
Swells, *v.* (સ્વેલ્ઝ) ફુલેછે, મોટી થાય છે. Becomes larger.
Push out, (પુશઆઉટ) ફુટેછે. બહાર નીકળેછે. Burst out.
Scales, *n.* (સ્કેલ્ઝ) પાતળાં પડ, છાલી. Thin layers.
Shel'ter, *v.* (શેલ્ટર) બચાવેછે, રક્ષણ કરેછે. Protect.
Ten'der, *a.* (ટેન્ડર) નાજુક. Soft.
Ear'ly, *a.* (અર્લિ) વખત થયા અગાઉની. In advance of the usual time.
Are glued, *v.* (આર ગ્લ્યૂડ) ચોંટાડવામાં આવેછે Joined with a viscous substance.
Tight'ly, *ad.* (ટાઇટ્લિ) ચુસ્ત ; સજ્જડ. Closely; compactly.
Stick'y, *a.* (સ્ટિકિ) ચીકણો. Viscous, adhesive.
Sub'stance, *n.* (સબસ્ટન્સ) પદાર્થ.
Case, *n.* (કેસ) ઘર. Covering, sheath.
*(to) Pro-tect' *inf.* (ટુ પ્રોટેક્ટ) રક્ષણ કરવાને. (to) shelter or guard.
Sharp, *a.* (સાર્પ) કરડી, સખત. Biting.
A-part', *ad.* (અપાર્ટ) જુદી. Seperately, away.
Drop off, (ડ્રૉપ ઑફ) ખરી પડેછે. Fall down.
Ap-pear', *v.* (અૅપિયર) દેખાયછે. Seem, look.
*Pre-ced'ing *a.* (પ્રીસીડિંગ) આગળના. Going before
While, *n.* (વ્હાઇલ) વખત. Time.
Loos'en, *v.* (લૂસન) ઢીલું કરવું. Make loose.
Are locked up, (આર લૉક્ટ અપ) બંધ થયલા હોયછે. Are shut up.

*Prec'ious, *a.* (પ્રેશ્યસ) કિંમતી. Very valuable.

*Treas'-ures, *n.* (ટ્રેઝર્સ) ખજાનો. Gathered wealth ; riches.

Cov'er ings, *n.* (કવરિન્ગ્ઝ) ઢાંકણું. Wrappers, cases.

To guard, *inf.* (ટુ ગાર્ડ) બચાવવાને, રક્ષણ કરવાને. To protect. [children are rocked.

Cra'dle, *n.* (ક્રેડલ) પારણું. A moveable bed on which

Rock, *v.* (રૉક) હિંચકાખાવા. Move.

To and fro, *ad.* (ટુ ઍન્ડ ફ્રો) આમતેમ. અહીં તહીં. Backward and forward.

In'side, *n.* (ઇનસાઇડ) માંહેની બાજુ. Internal part.

Is lined, *v.* (ઇઝ લાઇન્ડ) અસ્તર કીધેલું હોયછે. Is covered.

Down, *n.* (ડાઉન) રૂંઆ. Soft hair under the feathers of birds. [covering for a bed.

Blank'et, *n.* (બ્લાન્કેટ) ધાબળી, કામળી. A woolen

O'range-tree, *n.* (ઑરેન્જ ટ્રી) નારંગી, આરન્જનું ઝાડ.

Lem'on-tree, *n.* (લેમન ટ્રી) લીંબોઇ, લીંબુડી.

TRUTH AND FICTION (Elliptical).

Fic'tion, *n.* (ફિક્શન) જોડી કાઢેલી વાત; જુઠું. Fabrication, falsehood.

Re-lat'ing, *ppr.* (રીલેટિન્ગ) કહેતાં. Telling; narrating.

Ad-ven'-tures, *n.* (ઍડવેન્ચર્સ) સહાસકર્મ; ચમત્કાર. Enterprises; striking events.

Wild, *a.* (વાઇલ્ડ) જંગલી. Savage, Living in a forest.

Made run, નસાડયા, દોડાવ્યા. [wonder.

Stared, *v.* (સ્ટેર્ડ) આંખફાડીને જોયું. Looked with

Sur-prise', *n.* (સરપ્રાઇઝ) અજાયબી. Wonder. [ing-

Won'-der-ful, *a.* (વન્ડરફુલ) અજાયબજેવું. Astonish.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

The Breakfast-Table.

Pine, *n.* (પાઇન) સરળ, સનોબર. A species of fir-tree.

Birch, *n.* (બર્ચ) સફેતછાલવાળું ખુશબોદાર ઝાડ.

Ma-hoga'ny, *n.* (મૅહૉગનિ) મેહોગની જાતનું લાકડું.

Gulf, *n.* (ગલ્ફ) અખાત.
Sau'cers, *n.* (સૉસર્સ) સાસર; પ્યાલાં જોડેની રકાબી.
Clay, *n.* (ક્લે) મટોડી. Flint, (ફ્લિન્ટ) ચકમક.
Pow'dered, *a.* (પાઉડર્ડ) વાટેલી, ભૂકો કીધેલી.
Earth'en-ware, *n.* (અર્થેનવેર) માટીના વાસણ.
Pot'ter, *n.* (પૉટર) કુંભાર.
Has sh'aped, *v.* (હૅઝશેપ્ડ) ઘાટ ઘડયો છે.
Is baked, *v.* (ઇઝબેક્ટ) પકવવા-શેકવામાં આવેછે.
Ov'en, *n.* (અવ્ન) ભઠ્ઠી.
Is Glazed, *v.* (ગ્લેઝડ) લઓટવામાં આવેછે.
Pott'-e-ries, *n.* (પૉટરીઝ) કુંભારશાળા
Dis'-trict, *n.* (ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ) પ્રગણું.
In-clud'ing, *ppr.* (ઇનક્લ્યૂડિન્ગ) માંહે આવેલાં; સમાવેલાં.
China, *n.* (ચાયના) ચિનાઈ વાસણ.
Spoons, *n.* (સ્પૂન્ઝ) ચમચા. Forks, *n.* (ફૉર્ક્સ) કાંટા.
Steel, *n.* (સ્ટીલ) ખરૂંલોઢું. Han'dles, *n.* (હૅન્ડલ્ઝ) હાથા.
I'vory, *n.* (આઇવરિ) હાથીદાંત. Stag, *n.* (સ્ટૅગ) સાબર.
Buf-fa-lo, *n.* (બફેલો) ભેંસ. [આપવામાં આવેછે.
(is) Mould'ed, *v.* (ઇઝ મોલ્ડેડ) ઘાટ ઘડવામાં-આકાર
Re-quired, *a.* (રીક્વાયર્ડ) જોઇતા.
Tusk, *n,* (ટસ્ક) હાથીનો મોટો દાંત.
Wal'-rus, *n.* (ઉવૉલરસ) દરિયાઇ ઘોડો.
Re-mark'a-ble *a.* (રીમાર્કઅબ્લ) પ્રખ્યાત.
So'lid, *a.* (સૉલિડ) નક્કર.
Po'-lish, *n.* (પૉલિશ) પાલીસ, ચલક, સફાઇ.
Lathe, *n.* (લેથ) સરાણ. Loaves, *n.* (લોવ્ઝ) પાઉ.
Yeast, *n.* (યિસ્ટ) ખમીર. Gas, *n.* (ગૅસ) વાયુરૂપી પદા-
Dough, *n.* (ડો) કણેક, ગુંદેલો આટો. [ર્થ; ગ્યાસ.
Di-rec'-tions, *n.* (ડિરેક્શન્ઝ) દિશા, બાજુ.
Swells out, (સ્વેલ્ઝ આઉટ) ઉપસાવેછે.
Are im-port'-ed, *v.* (આર ઇમ્પોર્ટેડ) દેશાવરથી આણવામાં આવેછે (માલ). [ઓટસ' નામના ધાનનો આટો.
Bar'-ley, *n.* (બાર્લી) જવ. Oat'-meal, *n.* (ઓટમીલ)

Por′ridge, *n.* (પૉરિજ) વિલાયતી કાંજી.
Strength-giv-ing, *a.* (સ્ટ્રેન્ગ્થ ગિવિન્ગ) કૌવત આપનારૂં.
U′-su-al, *a.* (યુઝ્યુઅલ) સાધારણ, હમેંશાનો.
Ev-er-green, *a.* (અૅવરગ્રીન) સદાલીલું.
I-de′-a, *n.* (આઇડિઅ) કલ્પના, વિચાર. તર્ક.
A-mount′, *n.* (અૅમાઉન્ટ) સુમાર, જુમલો.
Con-sumed′, *pp.* (કનસ્યુમ્ડ) વપરાયલી, ખપીગયલી.
Were ranged, *v.* (ઉવૅર રેન્જ્ડ) ગોઠવવામાં આવે. Were placed in order.
Would stretch, *v.* (ઉડ સ્ટ્રેચ) લંબાય. Would extend [in length.
Ber′-ries, *n.* (બેરિઝ) બોર જેવા નાના ઠળીઆવાળાં ફળ.
Cher′ry, *n.* (ચેરી) "ચેરી." એક જાતનું ફળ.
Ker′-nels, *n.* (કર્નલ્ઝ) ગર, મગજ.
Cof′-fee-beans, *n.* (કૉફી બીન્સ) કાફીનીસીંગ.
Are roast′ed, *v.* (આર રોસ્ટેડ) ભૂંજવામાં-સેકવામાં આવેછે.
are Ground, *v.* (ગ્રાઉન્ડ) દળવામાં આવેછે.
Co′coa, *n.* (કોકો) 'ચકલેટ' નામના ઝાડના ફળનું બનાવેલુ એક જાતનું પાન.
Else, (એલ્સ) બીજી ચીજ. Something besides.
Spices, *n.* (સ્પાઇસીઝ) તેજાના, ગરમ મસાલો.
Paste, *n.* (પેસ્ટ) કાલવેલા આટા-લાહી-જેવો પદાર્થ.
Cho′co-late, *n.* (ચૉકોલેટ) ચાકલેટ. એકજાતનું ટોપરૂં રાંધીને કરેલી ચકતી.
Juice, *n.* (જ્યૂસ) રસ. The sap of vegetables.
Whence, *ad.* (હ્વેન્સ) ક્યાંથી. From what place.
Stems, *n.* (સ્ટેમ્સ) થડ. Are crushed, *v.* (આરક્રશ્ટ). પીળવામાં—કચરી નાખવામાં—આવેછે.
Crys′tals. *n.* (ક્રિસ્ટલ્સ) પાંસળી. (સાકરની). [filtered.
(is) Strained, *v.* (ઇઝ સ્ટ્રેન્ડ) ગાળવામાં આવેછે. Is
Li′quid, *n.* (લિક્વિડ) પ્રવાહી. Watery, fluid.
Mo′lass-es, *n.* (મોલૅસિઝ) ગોળ.
Trea′cle, *n.* (ટ્રીકલ) ગોળ.
Ma′ple-tree, *n.* (મૅપ્લ ટ્રી) એક જાતનું ઝાડ.
Beet-root, *n.* (બીટરૂટ) એક જાતનો કંદ.

Date-palm. *n.* (ડેટ પામ) ખજુરી.
Dai'ry, *n.* (ડેરિ) દહીં વલોવવાની જગા.
Sur'-face, *n*, (સર્ફેસ) સપાટી.
Oil'-y, *a.* (ઑઇલિ) ચિકાસવાળો.
Cream, *n.* (ક્રીમ) મલાઇ. [વવાનું વાસણ.
But'ter, *n.* (બટર) માખણ. Churn, *n.* (ચર્ન) દહીંવલો-
Stir'-ring, *ppr.* (સ્ટરિન્ગ) હલાવીને.
Vi'-o-lent-ly, *ad.* (વાયોલન્ટલિ) જુસ્સાથી, જોરથી. For-
Curd, *n.* (કર્ડ) દહીં. [cibly.
Ren'net, *n.* (રેનેટ) પનીર બનાવવાનું ચુસદાનું પાણી, વાછરડાના પેટમાનું જામી ગયલું દુધ.
Sour, *n.* (સાવર) ખાટું. Acid. Whey, *n.* (હ્વે) છાસ.
Rein'-deer, *n.* (રેનડીયર) એક જાતનું હરણ, રેનડીયર.
Ewe-milk, *n.* (યૂ મિલ્ક) ઘેટીનું દુધ.
In'-va-lids, *n.* (ઇન્વૅલિડસ) રોગી, નબળાં માણસો.
En-tire'-ly, *ad.* (એન્ટાયર્લિ) તદન. Fully.
Is ob-tained', *v.* (ઇઝ ઑબ્ટેન્ડ) મળીઆવેછે. Is gained.
Rock, (રૉક) ખડક.
Un-health'y, *a.* (અનહેલ્થિ) માંદા. Sickly.
Sea'-son-ing, *ger.* (સીઝનિન્ગ) મિઠુંદેવું–મસાલો દેવો. [ખવા.
Pre-serv'-ing, *ger.* (પ્રીઝર્વિન્ગ) સંભાળી રાખવા-જાલવીરા-

THE DUKE AND THE COW-BOY.

Scotch, *a.* (સ્કૅાચ) સકૅાટલાન્ડ દેશનો. Of Scotland.
No'-ble-man, *n.* (નોબ્લમન) અમીર. Noble, Peer.
Farm'-ing, *n.* (ફાર્મિંગ) ખેતીવાડી. Agriculture, husbandry. [purchased.
Had bought, *v.* (હૅડ બૉટ) ખરીદ કીધી હતી. Had
Try'ing, *ppr.* (ટ્રાઇ ઇન્ગ) કોશીશ કરતાં. Endeavouring.
*Un-ru'-ly, *a.* (અનરૂલિ) બદે નહીં એવી; શીરજોર. Wild; not easily led. [Keep in order.
*(could) Man'age, *v.* (મૅનેજ) ચલાવવું, કાબુમાં રાખવું.
Bawled, *v.* (બૉલ્ડ) બુમપાડી; પોકાર્યો. Cried out loudly; shouted.

Hallo′! *interj.* (હૅલલ્) એ ! અળ્યા !

Duke, *n.* (ડયૂક) ઊંચામાં ઊંચી પદ્દીનો અમીર. A title of honour next below the princes.

Seem′ing, *ppr.* (સીમિન્ગ) જણાતા. Appearing.

To notice, *inf.* (ટુ નોટિસ) ધ્યાન આપવું. To heed; observe.

Find′ing, *ppr.* (ફાઇન્ડિન્ગ) જોઈને. Observing.

*Dis-tress′, *n.* (ડિસ્ટ્રેસ) દુઃખ. Great pain or sorrow.

Lent a helping hand, (મદદનો હાથ આપ્યો) = મદદ કીધી.

*Trudged, *v.* (ટ્રજ્ડ) ધીમેધીમે ચાલ્યા. Walked slowly.

Job, *n.* (જૉબ) કામ. A piece of work.

Lane, *n.* (લેન) ગલી, નાળ. A narrow passage between hedges.

Slipped away, (સ્લિપ્ટ અવે) ખશીગયો, છાનોમાનો ચાલી ગયો Glided,-slided.—away.

*Sov′er-eign, *n.* (સૅાવરિન) પાઉન્ડ ; સાવરીન ; ૨૦ શીલીંગનો એક સુનાનો શિક્કો. A gold coin worth twenty shillings.

That is all I got, જે મને મળ્યું તે એજ છે.

Or′dered, *v.* (ઑર્ડર્ડ) હુકમ કીધો ; ફરમાવ્યું. Commanded.

*to be As sem′bled, *inf.* ટુ બી (ઍસેમ્બલ્ડ) એકઠા થવાને to be Brought together. E. P. p. 45.

Point out. (પૉઇન્ટઆઉટ) બતાવ. Show.

*But′-ler, *n.* (બટલર) બુટલર. A servant who has charge of wine and plate; a chief servant.

Con-fes-sed′, *v.* (કનફેસ્ટ) કબુલ કીધો. Acknowledged.

Fault, *n.* (ફૉલ્ટ) અપરાધ, ચૂક. Offence; Error.

To be for-giv′en, *inf.* (ટુ બી ફર્ગિવન) માફ માંગવા ; ક્ષમા પામવા ; જતો મેળવા. To be pardoned.

Quit, *inf.* (ક્વિટ) છોડી જવા. To leave; resign.

*Char′ac-ter, *n.* (કૅરૅકટર) આબરૂ. Good name.

*De-ceit′. *n.* (ડીસીટ) ઠગાઈ ; લુચ્ચાઈ. Cunning.

Hon′-es-ty, *n.* (ઑનેસ્ટિ) પ્રમાણિકપણું. Integrity.

*Po'-li-cy, *n.* (પૉલિસિ) (ડહાપણની) નીતિ, વ્યવહાર નીતિ. Rule to act by.

Honesty is the best policy, પ્રમાણિકપણાથી ચાલવું એજ સારામાં સારી નીતિ છે.

Man'-li-ness, *n.* (મૅન્લિનેસ) મર્દાની. Boldness.

Pock'et, *n.* (પૉકિટ) ગજવું. A small bag in the clothes.

Paid for him out of his own pocket, પોતાની ગાંઠથી તેનો ખરચ પૂરો પાડયો.

STORIES OF DOGS.

Nep'tune, *n.* (નેપચ્યૂન) કુતરાનું પાડેલું નામ; "નેપચ્યૂન;" વરૂણ દેવ. A name given to the dog. The fabled god of the ocean.

Coun'ty, *n.* (કાઉન્ટિ) પ્રગણું, મહાલ. A shire.

*Dor'-set, *n.* (ડૉરસિટ) " ડૉરસિટ " ઇંગ્લાંડની દક્ષિણે એક પ્રગણું છે. A county in the south of England.

Min'ster, *n.* (મિનસ્ટર) મોટું દેવળ. A large church.

Bak'er, *n.* (બેકર) પાંઉવાળો. One who bakes bread &c,

*Con-tained', *v.* (કન્ટેન્ડ)-ની માંહે હતા. Had in it.

Right, *a.* (રાઇટ) બરાબર. Proper.

Rolls. *n.* (રોલ્ઝ) રોટલી (ગોળ). Cakes of bread.

Has'tened, *v.* (હેસન્ડ) ઝડપથી જતો. Went rapidly.

Trust, *n.* (ટ્રસ્ટ) વિશ્વાસિત વસ્તુ, સોંપેલી વસ્તુ. Thing received in confidence,

*(to) Ap-proach', *inf.* (ઍપ્રોચ) પાસે જવું. Go near.

Oc-ca'-sion, *n.* (ઑકેઝન) વખત. Time; opportunity

At-tack', *n.* (ઍટૅક) હુમલો. Assault.

Pur'-pose, *n.* (પર્પસ) કારણ. Sake.

*Con'tents, *n.* (કનટૅન્ટસ) માંહેની વસ્તુ. What it had [in it.

Trusty, *a.* (ટ્રસ્ટિ) પ્રમાણિક. Honest.

*As-sail'ant, *n.* (ઍસેલન્ટ) હુમલો કરનાર. One who attacks another.

Bore off, (બોર ઑફ) લઇ ગયો. Carried away.

Charge, *n.* (ચાર્જ) હવાલામાં સોંપેલી વસ્તુ. Thing committed to care.

Tri'-umph, *n.* (ટ્રાયમ્ફ) ફતેહની ખુશાલી. Joy for the [success.

PREFACE.

Before publishing a second edition of my Hand-Book of English Parsing it was thought expedient to furnish the learner, at once, with a *cheaper, easier, more systematic* and not *less trustworthy* guide to English Grammar and easy Parsing than may hitherto have been within his reach.

The Hand-Book of English Parsing, published by me a few months ago, was received most favourably by teachers and students alike. I owe my greatest thanks to the reviewers. All the learned English gentlemen have unanimously praised my efforts, perhaps more than they deserved ; and yet I know nothing of almost all of them, nor they of me.

This little book is *compiled* on the works of the best grammarians (*Mätzner, Morris, Mason, Abbott &c.*) who have based their study on the science of the language, whose authority is universally admitted by the best English Scholars, and to whose grammatical writings all competent English teachers are so deeply indebted.

Care has been taken to render the style in which rules are framed as easy and intelligible as can be expected from the peculiarities inherent in the language. In most of the extracts the originals have been strictly adhered to ; in few instances only slight alterations have been deemed necessary in order to simplify what seemed intricate, or to remove what was thought superfluous.

The book can be taught with advantage to the students learning Anglo-Vernacular Standards II-VII. The First 25 rules are intended for the students learning A. V. Standard II. It would be advantageous to them if they are made to distinguish parts of speech in the manner explained in the First Parsing Model. The rules printed in large type (*pica*) are intended for the students learning A. V. Standard III. Teachers will be pleased to give notes in their vernacular of other important matters printed in smaller type. The whole book is adapted to A. V. Standards II-VII. Graduated exercises in parsing will also be very useful to the beginners. At the end of each parsing model I have given examples, chiefly from easy reading books which besides lessening the labour of the teacher, will facilitate the study of the learner.

I have explained three different methods of parsing (vide page 53.). The First Method is intended for *beginners*, the Second (which is generally used in many schools) for High School students, and the Third Method (according to Mr. Jacob's excellent new system) for advanced students.

In writing this book I am chiefly indebted to the excellent works of Mätzner, Morris, Mason, Abbott and Alcock whose valuable suggestions are embodied in nearly every page; I am also indebted for occasional examples and suggestions to the works of Morell, Marsh, Adam, Arnold, Angus, Fleming, Howard, Rushton, Latham, Smith, Reid, Jacob, Bain, Vernon and others.

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SURAT;
November, 1890.

D. B. HAKIM.

Matzner's English Grammar.

"The Grammar of Professor Mätzner is the fruit of researches and labours, astounding in their extent and completeness, ranging over the entire history of the English tongue."—*C. J. Grece, L L. B.*, Fellow of the Philological Society.

Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

"A book that, the more you study it, impresses you the more with the feeling that much is left to study."—*Rev. E. A. Abbott, D. D.*

Mason's English Grammar.

"Excellent Grammar."—*E. Adams, Ph. D., F. L. S. F. C. P.*

Abbott's English Grammar.

"...Cannot fail to make the study of English Grammar more systematic as well as more attractive."—***Academy.***

RUDIMENTS

OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WITH

HINTS ON ENGLISH PARSING.

INTRODUCTION.

1. **Grammar is** the science of using words correctly.

2. **Language** is the expression of meaning by the *tongue*.

3. The *English Language* is chiefly composed of Saxon and Norman words. Norman words are derived from Latin.

4. English grammar may be divided into four parts: **Orthography, Etymology, Syntax,** and **Prosody.**

I. **Orthography** treats of the correct *writing* of words; *i.e.* correct spelling.

II. **Etymology** treats of the *science* of the *true* meaning of words, according to their derivation.

III. **Syntax** treats of the *arrangement* of *words* together in a sentence.

IV. **Prosody** treats of the laws of poetry or verse.

Orthography.

5. Orthography treats of the correct *writing* of words; *i.e.* correct spelling.

6. A **Letter** is a sign which stands for a single sound.

7. The **Alphabet** is a collection of written signs called *letters*.

8. The English alphabet consists of twenty-six letters.

9. Letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

(*a*) A **Vowel** is a letter which can be sounded by itself.

(*b*) A **Consonant** is a letter which cannot be properly sounded without the help of a vowel.

10. *A, e, i, o, u* are vowels.

W and *y* are vowels when they do not begin a word or a syllable.

11. The remaining nineteen letters are consonants.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or a syllable.

12. The union of two vowels in one sound or syllable is called a *diphthong*; as *oa* in *boat*.

13. The union of three vowels in one sound or syllable is called a *triphthong*; as *iew* in *view*.

14. A **syllable** is a single vowel or a collection of letters containing only one vowel sound; as, *a, an, and*.

Every vowel with the exception *w* can form a syllable by itself.

Questions.

What is Grammar? What is Language? Of what words is the English Language composed? Into how many parts is grammar divided? Of what does *Orthography* treat? Of what does *Etymology* treat? Of what does *Syntax* treat? Of what does *Prosody* treat? What is a *Letter?* What is the *Alphabet* of a language? How many letters are there in the English Alphabet? How are letters divided? What is a *vowel?* What is a *consonant?* Name the vowels. Name the consonants. What is a *diphthong?* What is a *triphthong?* What is a syllable?

Etymology.

15. Etymology treats of the science of the true meaning of words, according to their derivation.

16. The different sorts of words are called **Parts of Speech.**

There are eight **Parts of Speech.**

Declinable.	1. Noun. 2. Adjective. 3. Pronoun. 4. Verb.	*Indeclinable.*	5. Adverb. 6. Preposition. 7. Conjunction. 8. Interjection.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

17. A **Noun** is a word used as a *name* for something; as, *Govind*, *London*, *table*, *sweetness*.

18. An **Adjective** is a word used with a noun to distinguish or describe the thing named or spoken of; as, A *good* boy.

19. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun; as, James is a good boy; *he* is kind to the poor.

20. A **Verb** is a word which says or asserts something; as, I *love* England.

21. An **Adverb** is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as, He writes *badly;* The book is *too* long; He reads *very* badly.

22. **Prepositions** join words to mark certain relations; as, The book is *on* the table.

23. A **Conjunction** is a word which *joins* words and sentences *together*; as, The fox *and* the goat.

24. An **Interjection** is a word used to express sudden feeling; as, *Ah! Alas!*

25. **Parsing** is the exercise of telling the part of speech of each word in a sentence.

(b) FIRST PARSING MODEL.

The bright sun shines, and the little birds sing again in the garden.

The—(A demonstrative) adjective (called the definite article), because it limits the noun "sun."

bright—An adjective, because it qualifies the noun "sun."

sun—A noun, because it is the name of a thing.

shines—A verb, because it says what the sun does.

and—A conjunction because it joins the two sentences "The bright sun shines," and "the little birds sing."

the—A demonstrative adjective called the definite article, because it limits the noun "birds."

little—An adjective, because it qualifies the noun "birds."

birds—A noun, because it is the name of a creature.

sing—A verb, because it says what the birds do.

again—An adverb, because it modifies the verb "sing."

in—A preposition, because it shows the relation between "sing" and "garden."

the—(A demonstrative) adjective (called the definite ar ticle) because it limits the noun "garden."

garden—A noun, because it is the name of a place.

EXERCISE I.

Parse the words in these sentences:—

1. God guides me over the hill and over the sea. 2. The spider loves work. 3. I dearly love the clear cool air. 4. Wild

rabbits go into the holes which they make in the ground. 5. The tame swan is a very gentle bird. 6. What do you think the two goats did? 7. Get up little sister; the morning is bright,
And the birds are all singing to welcome the light.

INFLEXION.

26. The changes which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, comparison, tense, person, &c., are called **Inflexions**.

(a) **Nouns** and **Pronouns** are inflected to mark **Gender**, **Number**, and **Case**. Inflexion for **Case** is called **Declension**.

(b) **Adjectives** and **Adverbs** are inflected to mark **degree**. This inflexion is called **Comparision**.

(c) **Verbs** are inflected to mark **Mood**, **Tense**, **Number**, and **Person**. This inflexion is called **Conjugation**.

(d) **Prepositions**, **Conjunctions**, and **Interjections**, are not inflected.

CHAPTER II.

NOUNS.

27. A Noun is a word used as a *name* for so mething; as, *Govind*, *table*, *sweetness*.

28. There are two kinds of nouns: **Proper** and **Common**.

29. A **Proper Noun** is the name of only one person or thing considered individually; as, *Govind*, *London*.

30. A **Common Noun** is a name given in common to everything of the same class; as, *Boy*, *tree*.

31. Common Nouns include what are called **Collective Nouns**, **Abstract Nouns** and **Verbal Nouns**.

I. A **Collective Noun** denotes several individuals as one object; as, *army, flock.*

Collective Nouns sometimes convey plurality of idea and are then called, by some, **Nouns** of **Multitude**; as, The *public are* wavering. [E. Parsing p. 12*a*.]

II. When a noun is the name of a *quality, property* or *action*, it is called an **Abstract Noun**; as, *Whiteness, honesty, love.*

III. **Verbal Nouns** are so called because they are derived from *verbs*; as, *Walking.*

These nouns are also abstract.

32. Nouns are inflected or changed to mark **Gender Number**, and **Case.** Inflexion for **Case** is called **Declension.**

Questions.

What is a Noun? Name the two principal kinds of Nouns. What is a *Proper* Noun? What is a *Common* Noun? What Nouns are included in Common Nouns? What is a *Collective* Noun? Distinguish between *Collective* Nouns and Nouns of *Multitude*. What is an *Abstract* Noun? What is Inflexion? How are Nouns inflected or changed?

GENDER.

33. Living beings are divided into two classes or *sexes*, the **male sex** and the **female sex.**

Gender is that form of the noun which shows whether we are speaking of male or female beings.

34. There are two Genders, the **Masculine**, and the **Feminine.**

35. The names of males are of the **Masculine Gender**; as, *man.*

36. The names of females are of the **Feminine Gender**; as, *woman.*

The word *gender* (Fr. Genre, Lat. *genus*) means *kind* or *class*. It belongs only to *words*: thus the person *man* is of the male sex, but the word *man* is *masculine* or of the *masculine* gender.

37. The names of things without life are **Neuter,** because they are of *neither* gender; as, *House.*

The lower animals and young children are usually spoken of as Neuter. Collective nouns are Neuter when they convey the notion of unity of idea; as, *flock, committee.*

38. Nouns applied to both males and females are said to be of **Common Gender**; as, *parent.*

39. There are three ways of distinguishing Gender:—

I. By a different word:—

Man, Woman.	Nephew, Niece.
Colt, Filly.	King, Queen.
Boy, Girl.	Brother, Sister.

II. By a different ending:—

Author, Authoress.	Hero, heroine.
Giant, Giantess.	Infant, Infanta.
Prince, Princess.	Tiger, Tigress.

III. By placing a word before or after:—

Cock-sparrow,	Hen-sparrow.	He-goat,	She-goat.
Man-servant,	Maid-servant.	Pea-cock,	Pea-hen.

Questions.

What are the two sexes? What is *Gender?* How many *Genders* are there? What is the distinction between sex and gender? What Nouns are *Masculine?* What Nouns are *Feminine?* What Nouns are of *Neuter* gender? What Nouns are of *Common* gender? Name the three ways of distinguishing gender.

NUMBER.

40. Number shows whether we are speaking of one thing or more than one.

41. There are two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural.*

(*a*) The **Singular** denotes one thing; as, *Book.*

(*b*) The **Plural** denotes more than one; as, *Books.*

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

42. *General Rule.*—The Plural is generally formed by adding-*s* to the singular; as, book book-*s*, boy boy-*s*.

43. *Special Rules.*—1. Nouns ending in **s**, **sh**, **ch** (soft) **x**, **z** (all containing an *s* sound) form their plural by adding **es** (pronounced **ez**); as, glass, glass-*es* ; brush, brush-*es* ; church, church-*es* ; box, box-*es* ; topaz, topaz-*es*.

2. Nouns ending in *o* after a consonant also form the plural by adding *es* (sounded z) ; as, hero, hero-*es*.

3. Nouns ending in -*io*, and a few of later origin ending in -*o* and -*oo* form the plural by adding *s* ; as, folio, folio-*s* ; quarto, quarto-*s* ; bamboo, bamboo-*s*.

4. Nouns of English origin ending in *f* or *fe* after *l* or any long vowel (except -*oo*) form their plural by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves* ; as, *calf, calves ; wife, wives*.

5. Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant form the plural by changing *y* into *ies* ; but not after a vowel ; as, city, cit*ies* ; day ; day*s*.

44. REMAINS OF OLDER MODES OF FORMING THE PLURAL.

1. By change of vowel ; as, man, men ; foot, feet ; tooth, teeth ; mouse, mice.

2. By the ending-*en* ; as, Ox, ox-*en* ; child, childr-*en* ; brother, brethr-*en*.

3. Some nouns have the singular and plural alike ; as, *Deer, sheep*.

4. Some nouns have two plural forms with different meanings; as, brother, *brothers* (by blood) *brethren* (of an order or community) ; cloth, *cloths* (pieces or kinds of cloths) *clothes* (garments),

5. Some words are used only in the *singular*.

(*a*) Proper names (*b*) Abstract nouns (*c*) Collective nouns (*d*) names of metals, materials, arts, &c. ; as, *Milton, goodness, cavalry, gold,* &c.

6. Some words are used only in the *plural*. They denote things that consist of more than one part.

(*a*) Parts of the body; as, *lungs, bowels*, &c. (*b*) Articles of dress; as, *breeches, trousers*, &c. (*c*) Tools; as, *scissors, tongs*. (*d*) Masses of things; as, *ashes, molasses*.

PERSON.

45. Person—Nouns are nearly always of the third person.

Questions.

What is *Number*? What are the two numbers? What does the *Singular* denote? What does the *Plural* denote? How is the Plural generally formed? What nouns form the Plural in *es*? How do some nouns in *o* form the plural? How do nouns in *f* or *fe* form the plural? How do nouns ending in *y* form the plural? How does the word *man* form the plural? Mention some Nouns which are the same in both Numbers. Mention some nouns which have two plural forms. Which nouns generally have no singular?

CASE.

46. Case is that form of the noun (or pronoun) which shows its relation to some other word in the sentence.

47. There are in English three principal cases, the **Nominative**, the **Possessive** (or *genitive*), and the **Objective**

48. When a noun (or pronoun) is the subject* of a sentence† it is said to be in the **Nominative** Case; as, *John* sings.

† A complete thought put into words is called a SENTENCE.
* That about which we are speaking is called the SUBJECT.
What is said about the subject is called a PREDICATE.

To find the Nominative, ask a question by putting *who* or *what* before the verb, and the answer will be the Nominative. Thus in the example above, if we ask "Who sings? The answer will be *John*, which is the Nominative.

49. When a noun or a pronoun stands for the person spoken to or addressed, it is said to be in the **Vocative** case, or in the **Nominative of Address**; as, *Brother*, come.

50. When a noun by its form denotes the *possessor* or owner, it is said to be in the **Possessive** (*genitive*) case; as, ***Rama's*** slate.

The *Possessive* case is the only form of the noun that expresses a relation by means of an *ending* or *suffix*..

With the exception of a few phrases, such as the 'earth's axis,' the 'moon's orbit'; and nouns of time, such as, "a week's supply," "a day's journey," the possessive inflexion is not now used unless with reference to *living beings* and *things personified*.

51. The **Possessive Case** is formed by adding an *apostrophe* and *s* (**'s**) to the Nominative; as, *Boy's*.

Exceptions:

(*a*) When the Plural ends in **s** the Possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe; as, *Boys'*. When the Plural does not end in **s** the possessive is formed as in the Singular; as, *Men's*.

(*b*) When the singular ends in *ies*, *ss*, *ce*, the apostrophe only is added to form the possessive; as, *Brutus* statue, for *righteousness'* sake, for *justice'* sake.

(*c*) When the singular ends in **es** sounded as a distinct syllable, the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe; as, *Pericles'* acts. But if the **es** is not a distinct syllable, **'s** is added; as, *Charles's* Wain.

Apostrophe means 'turned away' and is so called because it shows that something has been omitted.

52. When two or more words are so closely joined together as almost to form one complex notion, the sign of the possessive is added to the last word, so as to put the whole phrase in the possessive; as, *Howell and James's* shop.

53. When a noun stands for the object of an action it is said to be in the **Objective case**; as, The hunter shot a *goat*.

The objective in English includes the–*Accusative* and the *Dative*.

(*a*) The **Accusative case** denotes a *direct object* after a transitive verb; as, "He struck *James*." "He hurt his *foot*."

To find the direct object, ask a question with *whom* or *what* before the verb, and the answer will be the *direct object*; e. g. "Whom did he strike?" "What did he hurt?" *James, foot*, which are the direct objects.

(*b*) The **Dative** Case denotes the *indirect* or secondary *object*. The Dative case is equivalent to a noun with the preposition *to* or *for* before it; as, "Give *John* his book." "He bears *William* a grudge." "Build *me* a house." *John* = to John. *William* = to William, *me* = for me.

The form of the verb with *to* before it, when it denotes purpose, and is used as an *adverbial phrase*, was originally a dative case of the simple infinitive. What went ye out *to see?*" *to see* = *for seeing*.

54. A noun after a preposition is in the Objective case; as, He came from *Bombay*.

It must be recollected that in English the *preposition* along with a following noun is equal to a *case form* in Latin.

55. The Nominative and Objective cases are alike in form. They are only distinguished by their position and use in a sentence. The Nominative generally comes *before* the verb, and the objective comes *after* it.

56. Some Intransitive Verbs often take an objective case akin in form or meaning to the verb itself; as, He *dreamed* a *dream*. They *went* their *way*. Such objects are called **cognate**.

57. The objective case is sometimes used after intransitive verbs to express (1) **time**—How long? (2) **space**—How much? **weight**, or **measurement**. "The battle lasted the whole *day*." "He slept three *hours*," I walked two *miles* a day."

58. A noun or a pronoun is said to be in the **Nominative Absolute** when it is followed by a participle and has its case independent of any other word in the sentence; as, The *dawn* appearing we rose.

59. When two nouns or a noun and pronoun, come together the one serving to explain the other they are in **apposition**, and agree in case.

Nouns referring to the same person, but not joined by a conjunction, are said to be in "apposition."

Questions.

What is case? How many cases are there? What is a *Nominative* case? What is a *sentence?* What is the *subject?* What is the *Predicate?* What is a *Vocative* case? What does the *Possessive* denote? How is the *Possessive* formed? How is the *Possessive plural* formed? How do singular nouns in *us*, *ss* and *ce* form the possessive? How do singular nouns in *es* form the possessive? What does *apostrophe* mean? How is the sign of the genitive used when two or more words are closely joined together? What is the *Objective* case? In English what cases are included in the *Objective?* What does the *Accusative* denote? What does the *Dative* denote? What cases are alike in form? How is the *Objective* known?

60. SECOND PARSING MODEL.

The canary flew down from the lady's shoulder.

The—The definite Article.

canary—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "flew" *or* nominative case being the subject of "flew."

flew—A verb.

down—An adverb.

from—A preposition.

the—The definite article.

lady's—A common noun, feminine gender, singular number, genetive case, depending upon "shoulder." (*Matzner*),

or thus :—

A common noun, feminine gender, singular number, possessive case, governed by the noun "shoulder."

or thus :—

A common noun, feminine gender, singular number, possessive case, defining the noun "shoulder." (*Abbott.*)

or thus :—

A common noun, feminine gender, singular number, possessive case, attribute of "shoulder." (*Morriss.*)

shoulder—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "from"

or thus :—

shoulder—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, being the object of "from."

The *person* of the noun is not given, as, Nouns are nearly always of the *third person ;* except those in the Vocative case which are always of the second person.

[*E. Parsing* p. 4-18].

EXERCISE II.

PARSE :— 1. The little boy's father leaped into the jolly-boat. 2. Command your temper, lest it command you. 3. He had a book in his hand, and tears were in his eyes. 4. Did you ever see the feet of a swan? 5. The tame swan is a very gentle bird[1]. 6. How did the snail teach you, Tom? 7. Our uncle Robert[2] one day[3] came to us. 8. Oh, parting[4] has a pang. 9. The sailor regained all his caps. 10. The moon[5] shining, we resumed our journey. 11. The king gave John[6] a purse of gold. 12. A hare once ran a race[7] with a tortoise.

(See E. Parsing 1 . 5 *b*; 2 p. 9 *a*; 3 p. 8 *b*; 4 p. 12 *c*; 5 p. 6 *a*; 6 p. 7 *b*; 7 p. 8 *a*.)

CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVES.

61. An Adjective is a word used with a noun to distinguish or describe the thing named or spoken of; as, A *good* boy; *four* chairs; *this* table.

62. There are three kinds of Adjectives: 1. **Adjectives of Quality**; 2. **Adjectives of Quantity**; 3. and **Demonstrative Adjectives.**

63. **Adjectives of Quality** express the *quality* of a thing; as, a *large* house, a *tall* man.

They answer the question *what sort of?*

64. **Adjectives of Quantity** denote *quantity* or *number*; as, *Much* silver; *some* rivers; *ten* boys.

They answer the questions *How much?* or *How many?*

65. **Demonstrative Adjectives** point out and limit the thing spoken of; as, *this* man, *that* boy; *a* book.

Many of the Pronouns are used as Adjectives; as, *this*, *my*, *each*, &c.

66. The **Adjective** once had inflexions to mark *gender*, *number* and *case*. It now only changes its form to mark **comparison.**

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

67. Most Adjectives of Quality have three forms to express *Degrees of Comparison:* the **Positive, Comparative,** and **Superlative.**

I. The **Positive** is the adjective in its simple form; as, a *tall* man.

II. The **Comparative** denotes a greater degree of the quality; as, a *tall***er** man.

III. The **Superlative** denotes the greatest degree of the quality; as, the *tall***est** man.

68. The **Comparative** is used when *two* things or two sets of things are compared; the **Superlative** is used when one thing is compared with several others of the same kind.

69. An adjective agrees with a noun which it qualifies in number, gender and case.

Questions.

What is an Adjective? How many *kinds* of Adjectives are there? Name them. What are adjectives of *Quality*? What are adjectives of *Quantity*? What are *Demonstrative* adjectives? What words are often used as adjectives? What *inflexions* have adjectives? Name the *Degrees of Comparison*. What is the *Positive* degree? What does the *Comparative* denote? What does the *Superlative* denote? When is the *Comparative* used? When is the *Superlative* used?

RULES OF COMPARISON.

70. Comparison is a change of form to denote degrees of quantity or quality. It belongs to adverbs as well as adjectives.

71. The **Comparative** is formed by adding **-er** to the Positive (especially when the word is of one syllable); as, great, great-**er**.

72. The **Superlative** is formed by adding **-est** to the Positive; as, great, great-**est**.

73. (*a*) When the Positive ends in silent or unaccented **e** the letters **r** and **st** are added instead of **er** and **est**; as, safe, safe-**r**, safe-**st**.

(*b*) When the Positive ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, the **y** is changed into **i** before **er** and **est**; as, happ*y*, happ*i*-**er**, happ*i*-**est**. But when *y* is preceded by a vowel it is not changed into *i*; as, gay, gay-*er*, gay-*est*

(*c*) When the Positive ends in a *single* consonant preceded by a *single* vowel, the consonant is doubled before *er* and *est*; as, red, red*d*er, red*d***est**.

74. Adjectives of more than two syllables and most adjectives of two syllables, are compared by prefixing the adverbs ***more*** and ***most***; as, useful, ***more*** useful, ***most*** useful.

75. Adjectives of two syllables ending in *-y*, *-le*, *-ow*, and *-er*, and those accented on the last syllable may also be compared like adjectives of one syllable; as, happ*y*, happ*i*-**er**, happ*i*-**est**; ab*le*, ab*l*e**r**, ab*l***est**; shall*ow*, shall*ow***er**, shall*ow***est**; slend*er*, slend*er***er**, slend*er***est**.

The words that are compared by the terminations *er* and *est* are mostly pure English words.

76. Many adjectives of quality, on account of their absolute signification, cannot be compared; as, *supreme*; together with some of the quantitatives and all the demonstrative adjectives.

77. The signification of the Positive is lessened by prefixing the adverbs *less* and *least*; as, useful, *less* useful, *least* useful.

78. IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

	Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
I.	Late,	Latter, later,	last, latest.
	nigh,	nigher,	nighest, next.
	near,	nearer,	nearest.
	old,	elder, older,	eldest, oldest.

II.	Good,	better,	best.
	bad, ill, evil,	worse,	worst.
	little,	less,	least.
	much, many,	more,	most.
III.	Far,	farther,	farthest.
	fore,	former,	foremost, first.
	out,	outer, utter,	uttermost, utmost.

79. When the adjective is used after the verbs *to be*, *become*, *seem*, *appear*, *turn* &c., it is said to be used *predicatively*; as, "The wound is *mortal*." When put close to the noun (before or after it) it is said to be used *attributively*; as, "He received a *mortal* wound."

Questions.

What is meant by *Comparison?* How is the *comparative* formed? How is the *superlative* formed? How are adjectives ending in *e* compared? How are adjectives ending in *y* compared? When is the final consonant doubled? How are adjectives of two or more syllables compared? How are the comparative and superlative of diminution formed? Can all adjectives of quality be compared?

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY.

80. Adjectives of Quantity are of four kinds :— (*a*) *Adjectives denoting Quantity in Bulk or Mass.* (*b*) *Definite Numeral* Adjectives. (*c*) *Indefinite Numeral* Adjectives and (*d*) *Distributive Numeral* Adjectives.

(*a*) **Adjectives denoting Quantity in Bulk or Mass** :— as, He sleeps *all* night.

NOTE.—*All*, *any*, *enough*, *little*, *more*, *most*, *no*, *none*, *some*, and *whole* are adjectives of **quantity**, when they answer the question *How many?* but when they answer the question *How much?* they are adjectives of **number**.

Little is an Adjective of quality when it denotes size; as, A *little* boy.

(*b*) **Definite Numeral Adjectives** denote an

exact number. They are of two kinds :— *Cardinal* and *Ordinal*.

I. **Cardinal Numerals** show *how many;* as, *One, two, three, both.*

II. **Ordinal Numerals** show *what* place in *order;* as, *First, second.*

(c) **Indefinite Numeral Adjectives** do not denote any exact number; as, *some* pens.

They are : *All, another, any, certain, divers, enough, few, many, other, several, some, such, sundry,* and *whole.*

(d) **Distributive Numeral Adjectives** denote a number of things taken separately; as, *Every* hour.

They are *each, every, either, neither.* They are all singular.

NOTE :—Many of the Indefinite and Distributive adjectives are parsed as Pronouns, when they do not qualify nouns expressed, with gender, number, person and case.

Questions.

How many kinds of *Adjectives* of *Quantity are there?* Name the three classes of *Numeral Adjectives.* What adjectives denote quantity in *Bulk* or *Mass?* What adjectives denote both *quantity* (in Bulk or Mass) and *number?* When is *little* an adjective of Quality? What do *Definite Numeral Adjectives* denote? Of how many kinds are definite numeral adjectives? What do *Cardinal Numerals* denote? What do *Ordinal Numerals* denote? What are *Indefinite Numeral Adjectives?* Name the *Indefinite Numeral Adjectives.* What are *Distributive Numeral Adjectives?* Name the *Distributive Numeral Adjectives.*

81. THIRD PARSING MODEL.

"Every cottager in China has his little tea-garden."

Every—A distributive numeral adjective of quantity, qualifying the noun "cottager."

or thus :—

A distributive adjective, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, agreeing with "cottager."

cottager—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "has." *or*

nominative case being the subject of "has."

in—A preposition.
China—A proper noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "in." *or* accusative case being the object of "in."
has—A verb.
his—A pronoun.
little—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "tea-garden."

or thus:—

An adjective, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, agreeing with "tea-garden."

tea-garden—A compound-common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the transitive verb "has." *or* accusative case, being the object of "has."

EXERCISE III.

Parse:

1. A poor man had a parrot. 2. The greatest boasters are the greatest cowards. 3. Two[1] men were going through a forest. 4. This was done by the dog for several[2] days. 5. All the orchard[3] trees are white. 6. Some[4] insects cling to it. 7. The ayah uttered a terrified[5] scream. 8. My freezing[6] heart forgets to beat.

(See E. Parsing 1 p. 16; 2 p. 16 *a*; 3 p. 15 *b*; 4 p. 16 *a*; 5 p. 15 *a*; 6 p. 15.)

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

82. The Demonstrative Adjectives are *a* or *an*, *the*; *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*; also *yon*, *yonder*, *same*, *self-same*.

NOTE.—*These* is the plural of *this*; *those* is the plural of *that*. The Demonstrative Adjectives **a** or **an** and **the** are often called **Articles**.

83. An **Article** is a word placed before a Noun to limit its signification.

84. *A* or *an* is called the **Indefinite Article**; and *the* the **Definite Article**.

NOTE.—*A* or *an* is used before a noun to show that any one thing is spoken of; as, "*a* boy" = any boy.

***The* is used before a noun to show that some particular**

person or thing is spoken of; as, "*the* boy," means some particular boy.

A is placed before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; as, *A* book, *a* youth, such *a* one.

An is placed before words beginning with the sound of a vowel; as, *An* army, *an* hour.

Questions.

Name the *Demonstrative Adjectives.* What Demonstratives have plural forms? What is an Article? Name the Articles. What is *a* or *an* called? What is *the* called? When is *a* or *an* used? When is *the* used? Before what words is *a* placed? Before what words is *the* placed?

85. FOURTH PARSING MODEL.

"I saw a horse, and an ass in the stable"

I—A pronoun.

saw—A verb.

a—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "horse."

or thus:—

An indefinite article, (masculine gender, singular number, accusative case) agreeing with "horse."

horse—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the transitive verb "saw."

or thus:—

A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, accusative case, being the object of "saw."

and—A conjunction.

an—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "ass."

or thus:—

An indefinite article (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with, 'ass"

ass—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the transitive verb "saw."

or thus:—

A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, being the object of "saw."

in—A preposition.

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "stable."

or thus:—

The definite article (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "stable."

stable—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "in."

or thus :—

A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, being the object of "in"

EXERCISE IV.

PARSE :—

1 The swan has a long neck. 2. Here is the home of the Polar Bear. 3. It was a beautiful sight. 4. During that long time, the horse had never left the body of his master. 5. This book is mine. 6. An ox was grazing on a meadow. 7. These books are all torn. 8. The[1] poor envy the rich. 9. Give him a[2] few rupees.

[See B. Parsing 1 p. 1a; 2 p. 2c,]

CHAPTER IV.

PRONOUNS.

86. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun.

Thus, James is a good boy ; *he* is kind to the poor. Here *he* is a Pronoun used instead of James.

87. There are three principal classes of Pronouns ; **Personal, Relative** and **Interrogative.**

Reflexive, Demonstrative, Indefinite, Reciprocal and *Distributive Pronouns*, are other classes.

88. Many pronouns are used as adjectives : (1) The Possessive cases ; (2) some Demonstratives ; (3) some Relative and Interrogative Pronouns ; (4) some Indefinite Pronouns.

89. The Personal Pronouns are so called because they name the *person* speaking, spoken to, or spoken of. There are three **Persons.**

(*a*) The First Person denotes the person *speaking*; as, *I*.
(*b*) The Second Person denotes the person *spoken to*; as, *Thou*.
(*c*) The Third Person relates the person or thing *spoken of*; as, *He*.

90. DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

		Nom.	*Gen.*	*Obj.*	
1st.	SINGULAR	I	My, Mine	Me.	*M.* and *F.*
	PLURAL	We	Our, Ours.	Us.	
2nd.	SINGULAR	Thou	Thy, Thine.	Thee.	
	PLURAL	Ye or You	Your, Yours	You.	
		M. F. N.	*M. F. N.*	*M. F. N.*	
3rd.	SINGULAR	He, She, It.	His, Her hers, Its.	Him, Her, It	
	PLURAL	They	Their or Theirs.	Them.	

NOTE.—Strictly speaking, the pronouns of the third person are not personal pronouns; thus *he* is demonstrative and has *gender*. For convenience' sake, we may call it a pronoun of the third person, *not* a personal pronoun.

91. **My, thy, her, our, your,** and **their** are used before their Nouns; as *my* book.

92. **Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours** and **theirs** are employed when there is no Noun to follow; as, the book is *mine*.

93. The forms set down for the genitive (possessive) case are sometimes called *possessive* pronouns, and are then considered as adjectives.

COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS

94. **Self** is added to the pronouns of the three persons: (1) to form **Reflexive** Pronouns; (2) to express *Emphasis*.

Singular: Myself; thyself, yourself; himself, herself, itself.
Plural: Ourselves; yourselves; themselves.

95. *Self* is added to the first forms of the *genitive case* of the 1st and 2nd personal pronouns and to the *accusative case* of the pronoun of the 3rd person.

96. When the Personal Pronouns are so used as to denote that the agent and the object of an action are the same person or thing, they are called **Reflexive Pronouns**: as, He hurt *himself*.

97. When *self* is added to a pronoun to mark *emphasis*, it is a **Compound Personal Pronoun** and not a *Reflexive Pronoun*; as, He *himself* was hurt.

98. Sometimes the *Objective Case* of the Personal Pronouns is used in a *Reflective sense*; as, He sat *him* down.

99. **Self** is sometimes a noun; as, The worship of *self*; He thinks much of *self*.

Questions.

What is a *Pronoun?* How many kinds of Pronouns are there? What are *Personal Pronouns?* What does the First Person denote? What does the Second Person denote? What does the Third Person denote? Decline the Personal Pronouns? When are *my, thy,* &c., used? When are *mine, thine,* &c., used? What does the affix *self* denote? Name the *Reflexive Pronouns.* When are the Personal Pronouns called *Reflexive?* How is a Compound *Personal Pronoun* formed? What difference is there between a Compound Personal Pronoun and a Reflexive Pronoun?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

100. **Relative Pronouns** are so called because they *relate* to some noun or pronoun going before, called the *Antecedent*: as, This is the boy *who* broke the glass.

The word to which Relative Pronouns relate is called the *Antecedent.*

A Relative Pronoun, besides being used instead of a noun, also joins two sentences together.

101. The Relative Pronouns are **who, which, what** and **that**.

102. **Who** refers to persons; **which** to *lower animals* and *things without life*; **that** to *persons, animals* and *things.*

103 What is used when the antecedent is suppressed. It means *that which* (or the *thing which*.)

Do not call *what* a compound pronoun. [*Morriss. Mason.*]

104. *That* is not varied by case and never has a preposition placed *before* it. *Who* and *which* are thus declined.

	Sing. and Plu.		*Sing and Plu.*
Nom.	Who.	*Nom.*	Which.
Poss.	Whose.	*Poss.*	Whose.
Obj.	Whom.	*Obj.*	Which.

105 Compound Relatives are formed by adding *-ever* and *-soever* to *who, what* and *which*; as, *whoever, whatever, whichever*; *whosoever, whatsoever, whichsoever.*

These compounds, as well as the simple relatives *which, what* and *that* may be used as adjectives. [E. P. p. 22-25,]

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

106. The *Interrogative Pronouns* are **who, which** and **what**. The Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions: as, *Who* is that woman? *What* do you say? *Which* is the shorter road?

107. Compound Interrogatives are formed by adding -ever; as, *whoever, whatever, whichever.*

The Interrogatives *what, which* and their compounds are often used as adjectives; as, *What* things are made of leather?
[E. P. 25-26,]

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

108. Demonstrative Pronouns point out the object to which they refer. They are *this* and *that*; plural *these, those.* Sometimes *same, such* and *so.*

Demonstrative Pronouns are also used as adjectives.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

109. Reciprocal Pronouns express mutual feeling and action. They are *each other* and *one another.*
[E. P. p 27-28]

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

110. Indefinite Pronouns denote quantity, but not a certain number; as, *all*, *another*, *any*, *both*, *certain*, &c.

111. The term **Indefinite Pronoun** is applied to the words *All*, *another*, *any*, *both*, *certain*, *divers*, *enough*, *few*, *many*, *several*, *none*, *other*, *some*, *such*, *sundry* and *whole*, when the noun is not expressed.

112. The **Distributive** *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* are sometimes used as Pronouns. They are always *singular*.

Questions.

Why are relative Pronouns so called? What is a *Relative Pronoun?* What is meant by the *antecedent?* Name the Relative Pronouns. To what does *who* refer? To what does *which* refer? How is *that* used? To what is the relative *what* equivalent? Decline *who* and *which*. How are the *Compound Relatives* formed? What are *Interrogative Pronouns?* What are *Demonstrative Pronouns?* What are *Reciprocal Pronouns?* What do Reciprocal Pronouns express? What do *Indefinite Pronouns* denote? Name the *Distributive Pronouns*. What Pronouns are used as adjectives?

113. FIFTH PARSING MODEL.

"There was once a little boy whose name was George, and his father one day gave him a small axe."

There—An adverb.

was—A verb.

once—An adverb.

a—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "boy."

little—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "boy."

boy—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "was."

whose—A relative pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, (agreeing with its antecedent "boy,") genitive case, depending upon "name."

name—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "was."

was—A verb.

George—A proper noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, being the nominative after "was." [E. P. p. 5 b.]

and—A conjunction.

his—A pronoun of the third person, masculine gender, singular number, genitive case, depending upon "father."

father—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "gave." *or* nominative case being the subject of "gave."

one—A (definite cardinal) numeral adjective, (of quantity), qualifying the noun, "day."

day—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, being the accusative of time. [E, P, p, 8 b,]

gave—A verb.

him—A pronoun of the third person, masculine gender, singular number, dative case, being the dative after "gave." *or* being the indirect object of "gave." [E. P. p. 7 a.]

a—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "axe."

or thus :—

An indefinite article, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case,) agreeing with "axe."

small—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "axe."

or thus :—

An adjective of quality (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "axe."

axe—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case, being the object of "gave." *or* accusative case, governed by the transitive verb "gave." [E. P. p. 18-30.]

EXERCISE V.

Parse :—

1. This[1] is not the pudding *that you* promised *us* said *my*[2] brother. 2. *What*[3] does she mean by that roar ? 3. The only answer *which* came was a bellow from the cow. 4. *It* brings into my mind *what*[4] I read about Napoleon Bonaparte. 5. *I* can't be ready with *it* tomorrow. 6. How did *you* find time, Frank ?

[See parsing 1 p. 27; 2. p. 21; 3 p. 26; 4 p. 24.]

CHAPTER V.

VERBS.

114. A **Verb** is a word which says or asserts something; as, I *love* England.

115. Verbs are of two kinds: *Transitive* and *Intransitive*.

116. A **Transitive** Verb expresses action passing from the agent to an object; as, He *loves* his books.

117. An **Intransitive** Verb expresses action that does not pass from the agent to an object; as, The bird *flies*.

INFLEXION.

118. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number* and *Person*.

119. **Voice** is the form of a verb by means of which we show whether the **subject** of the sentence stands for the **doer**, or for the **object** of the action spoken of by the verb.

120. Transitive Verbs have two *voices*; The **Active Voice** and the **Passive Voice**.

121. The **Active Voice** of a Transitive Verb is the form that can be used with an object; as, The boy *strikes* the ball.

122. The **Passive Voice** is the form assumed by the Verb when its Object is made the subject; as, The ball *is struck* by the boy.

123. The **Passive Voice** is formed by placing the indefinite tenses of the verb *to be* before the passive participle of a transitive verb; as, The ball **is** *struck* by the boy.

124. *Intransitive Verbs* are always in the *Active Voice*.

Questions.

What is a *Verb?* How many *Kinds* of Verbs are there? What is a *Transitive Verb?* What is an *Intransitive* Verb? Classify the *inflexions* of Verbs. What is *Voice?* How many *Voices* are there? What is the *Active Voice?* What is the *Passive Voice?* How is the *Passive Voice* formed? What kind of Verbs are always in the *Active Voice?*

MOOD.

125. Mood is that form of a verb which expresses the *manner* of an action.

126. Verbs have four principal *moods*: The **Indicative**, the **Imperative**, the **Subjunctive**, and the **Infinitive**.

127. The first three are called *finite moods.* When a verb is in any of these finite moods, it requires a subject, and is said to be a *finite* verb, i.e. limited by the conditions of *time, person, &c.*

128. The **Indicative Mood** makes a direct assertion, or asks some direct question; as, He *talks.* Who *talks?*

129. The **Potential Mood** is formed by the aid of the auxiliaries, *may, might, can, could, must, would* and *should.*

The *potential mood* is no longer considered a separate mood by many grammarians.

130. The **Subjunctive Mood** expresses *possibility, doubt, dependency*; as, If he *were* present (which he *is* not), I would speak to him.

1. The mood is called *Subjunctive,* because of its use in the *subjoined* or *dependent* sentence.

2. The *Subjunctive mood* is always preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood. Where the sign of the Subjunctive is suppressed, the verb often precedes its nominative; as, *Be* he rich or poor.

3. One of the following words generally precedes the Subjunctive Mood. Albeit, *although*, before, ere, except, how, *if*, *lest*, provided, so, that, *though*, till, *unless*, until, whether, whoever, however, whatever.
[See E. P. p. 36 *a*.]

131. The **Imperative Mood** expresses a command or entreaty; as, *Call* him back. *Pardon* my fault.

The *Imperative* is only used in the Second person.
[E. Parsing p. 38 *b*.]

132. The **Infinitive Mood** is *not limited* by any definition of Person or Number; as, *To sing*. It makes no assertion but merely names the action.

1. The *Infinitive* has often the particle *to* before it.
2. **To** the sign of the Infinitive mood, is omitted after the verbs *may*, *can*, *must*, *shall*, *will*, *bid*, *dare*, *do*, *have* (in the sense of "making" "causing."), *hear*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *see*, *smell*.
3. The *infinitive mood* is really a verbal noun and as such can form either the subject or the object of a verb; as, *To see* is to *believe*. He wants *to see*.

It differs, however, from an ordinary noun in the following particulars:

(*a*) It is capable of showing whether the action is *complete*, *incomplete*, *intended*, &c.

(*b*) If the verb from which it is derived is active and transitive, it takes an object marking the direction of action; as, I love to *hear* the honest watch dog's *bark*.

(*c*) It may, as a verb be modified by adverbs; as, He learned to speak *fluently*.

(*d*) It is used in the singular number only, as being an abstract noun.

133. When the Infinitive denotes purpose it is called the **Gerundial Infinitive** or the **Infinitive of purpose**; as, He came *to see* me = He came for the purpose of seeing me.

The *Gerundial Infinitive* always requires *to*, and may be considered a dative case, which by Etymology it is.

PARTICIPLES.

134. The forms of the verb in **-ed, -en -t, -ing** are called **Participles**, and they are also used as *adjectives*.

135. The Participles are so called because they participate of the nature of *adjectives* (in qualifying a noun), and of verbs (in governing an objective case).

136. There are two participles : the **Present** or **Imperfect Participle**, and the **Past** or **Perfect Participle**.

137. The **Present** or **Imperfect Participle** always ends in *-ing* ; as, Lov*ing*, writ*ing*.

138. The **Past** or **Perfect Participle** generally ends in **-ed -en** and **-t**; as, love-*d*, writt-*en*, learn-*t*.

139. The verbal form in *-ing* is often used as (1) a Present or Imperfect Participle, (2) a Noun, (3) a Gerund and (4) an Adjective.

I. **Imperfect Participle**: *Hearing* the noise, I went to the window. [E. P. p. 51.]

II. **Noun**: The *mending* of the table must be done at once. *Blessings* follow the good. [E. P. p. 54.]

III. **Gerund**: The cost of *mending* the table will not be great. Born for *acting*. [E. P. p. 53.]

IV. **Adjective**: A *loving* mother. [E. P. p. 15 a.]

Questions.

What is *Mood?* How many moods are there? What is the *Indicative Mood?* What is the *Potential Mood?* What is the *Imperative Mood?* What is the *Subjunctive Mood?* What is the *Infinitive Mood?* How is the *Infinitive* like a noun? How is the *Infinitive* different from a mere noun? What is the *Gerundial Infinitive?* What is the *Gerund?* What is the *Participle?* What is the *Imperfect Participle?* What is the *Perfect Participle?* How is the verbal form in *-ing* often used?

140. SIXTH PARSING MODEL.

"The poor dog ran away, howling dreadfully."

The—The definite article, limiting the noun "dog."

or thus :—

The definite article, (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "dog."

poor—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "dog."

or thus :—

An adjective of quality (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "dog."

dog—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case to the verb "ran." *or* nominative case, being the subject of "ran."

ran—An intransitive verb.

away—An adverb.

howling—An imperfect participle, from the intransitive verb "to howl," referring to "dog."

or thus :—

An imperfect participle (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "dog."

dreadfully—An adverb. [E. P. p. 51-53.]

EXERCISE IV.

PARSE :—

1. Help[1] me to count the workmen. 2. I know a little hiding place. 3. The children began to fly. 4. You may gain the prize. 5. The general way of hunting[2] the tiger is with elephants. 6. He struggled in vain to get[3] free. 7. The wicked boy sat laughing at the mischief he had done. 8. Panting she reached the style, and, scrambling over in a moment, joined her brother on the safe side. 10. I must be cruel, only to be kind.

[E. Parsing 1 p. 38 *a*; 2 p. 54 *b*; 3 p. 47 *b*.]

TENSE.

141. The form of the verb used to show *time* is called **Tense**.

142. There are three principal tenses— **Present, Past** and **Future**; and three secondary tenses—**Perfect** (or *Present Perfect*), **Pluperfect** (or *Past Perfect*), and **Future Perfect.**

Only two tenses (the present indefinite and the past indefinite) are formed by inflexion; all the others are formed by the aid of auxiliary verbs.

The tenses formed by inflexions are called **Simple Tenses**; the others are **Compound Tenses.**

143. The **Present Tense** shows that an action is going on at the present time as, I *write.*

144. The **Past Tense** shows that an action is past; as, I *wrote.*

145 The **Future Tense** shows that an action is yet to take place; as, I *shall write.*

146. Each Tense has three principal forms: *(a) Indefinite*; *(b) Progressive* (or *Imperfect* or *Incomplete* or *Continuous*); *(c) Perfect.* [For other Forms see page 35.]

(a) An action simply mentioned, is said to be **Indefinite** as, I *write*, I *wrote*, I *shall write.*

(b) An action mentioned as incomplete or still going on, is said to be **Progressive** (or *Imperfect* or *Incomplete* or *Continuous*); as, I *am writing*, I *was writing*, I *shall be writing.*

The **Progressive Form** is formed by placing the indefinite tenses of the verb *to be*, before the Imperfect Participle; as, I **am** *writing*, I **was** writing.

(c) An action mentioned as Complete or finished is said to be **Perfect.**

I. The **Present Perfect Tense** shows that the action has just now been completed; as, I *have written* a letter.

II. The **Past Perfect** or the *Pluperfect Tense* shows that an action was completed before another action took place; as, I *had written* the letter before you came.

III. The **Future Perfect Tense** shows that an action will be completed before another future action takes place; as, I *shall have written* my exercise before the teacher comes to school.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the indefinite tenses of *to have* before the perfect participle of a verb; as I **have** written, I **had** *written*, I shall **have** *written*.

The **Perfect Continuous** (I *have been writing*) and the **Future Perfect Continuous** (I *shall have been writing*) are used only in the Active Voice.

147. The tenses compounded with the Infinitive of Purpose are called **Prospective**.

148. The **Emphatic Form** of a verb expresses emphasis; as, I *do* write.

The **Emphatic Form** of the Present and Past Tenses may be made by placing the present and past tenses of the verb *to do* before the *present Infinitive*; as, *I do write*.

The particle *to* of the Infinitive should always be dropped in forming the *Emphatic Form*.

149. The Passive Voice has no *Emphatic Form*.

150. The **Interrogative Form** of a verb is used in asking questions; as, *Do* you write?

151. The **Negative Form** of a verb is used in denying; as, I *do not* write.

Questions.

What is *Tense?* Name the *Tenses.* Which Tenses are formed by inflexion? How are the rest formed? What is the *Present Tense?* What is the *Past Tense?* What is the *Future Tense?* What are the three forms of the Tenses? How are they used? Explain the differences between the three forms of the Perfect? How is the *Perfect Continuous* used? How is the *Emphatic Form* made? How is the *Continuous Form* made? What is the *Interrogative Form* of a verb? What is the *Negative Form* of a verb?

PERSON AND NUMBER.

152. Verbs have two Numbers, the **Singular** and the **Plural** like the numbers in substantives; as, The boy *writes*, The boys *write*.

153. Verbs have three persons (as the personal pronouns) as, I *write*, thou *writ-est* he *write-s*.

NOTE.—The Verb agrees with its subject in number and person. *i. e.* a finite verb is in the same number and person as its subject.

I. The Person and Number of a Verb are known by looking to the *subject*.

II. Person Inflexions are only found in the singular. The ending of the second person is *st*, of the third *s* (old English *th*). All the other persons have the same form as the first; as, *I*, *we*, *you*, *they*,—*write*).

III. The verb *to be* has a person-ending for the first person; viz, *m* (*a-m*).

IV. These endings belong to the Indicative Mood. The subjunctive has no person-endings.

CONJUGATION.

154. The complete inflexion (showing the voice, mood, tense, number and person) of a Verb is called **Conjugation**.

155. An **Auxiliary Verb** is one which assists other verbs in forming their voice, mood, or tense.

The Auxiliary Verbs are; *be, do, shall, will, have, can, may,* and *must.*

156. Verbs may be divided into two *conjugations*, (**Strong** and **Weak**) according to the form of their past tense.

157. Verbs that make their past tense by changing the vowel of the present are called **Strong Verbs**; as, wr*i*te, wr*o*te.

158. Verbs that form their past tense by adding **-d** (**-ed**) or **-t**, to the present, are called **Weak Verbs**; as, love, love*d*; walk walk*ed*; sleep, slep*t*.

NOTE:—I. A *Strong* Verb adds nothing to the *past tense.* Thus *got* the past tense of *get*, is a strong verb; but *told*, the past tense of *tell*, is a weak verb.

II. The change of Vowel in the past tense of strong verbs, as, *fall, fell.* &c., must not be confounded with the shortening of the vowel, as in *feed* and *fed* (once *fed-de*).

III. Passive Participles of *weak* verbs end in *-ed* (*-d*, *-t*) those of strong verbs never had this ending, and when they take it they become weak; as, he was *tol-d* (weak); he has *mown* (strong); he has *mowed* (weak).

IV. Those which have *one form* to express the *Present Tense, Past Tense,* and *Perfect Participle* are also weak; as, *burst, burst, burst.*

159. TABLE OF TENSES (Indicative Mood.)

Names of Forms.		Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Future Tense.
1. **Indefinite** ..	*Act.*	I praise	I praised	I shall praise ... ...
	Pass.	I am praised	I was praised	I shall be praised ...
2. **Continuous** ...	*Act.*	I am praising	I was praising	I shall be praising ...
	Pass.	I am being praised ...	I was being praised ...	....
3. **Perfect** ...	*Act.*	I have praised	I had praised	I shall have praised ...
	Pass.	I have been praised ...	I had been praised ...	I shall have been praised
4. **Perfect Continuous**	*Act.*	I have been praising ...	I had been praising ..	....
	Pass.	....	....	....
5. **Emphatic** ...	*Act.*	I do praise	I did praise	....
	Pass.	....	....	....
6. **Prospective** ...	*Act.*	I am to praise	I was to praise	....
	Pass.	I am to be praised ..	I was to be praised ...	....
7. **Pluperfect Prospective** ...	*Act.*	....	I was to have praised ...	....
	Pass.	....	I was to have been praised	....

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

160. TO BE.

Pres. Indicative, Am. *Past*, Was. *Perfect Participle*, Been.

I. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. Ye, *or* you are.
3. He, she, *or* it is.	3. They are.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was.	1. We were.
2. Thou wast.	2. Ye, *or* you were.
3. He, she, *or* it was.	3. They were.

II. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I be.	1. We be.
2. Thou be.	2. Ye *or* you be.
3. He, she, *or* it be.	3. They be.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I were.	1. We were.
2. Thou wer -t.	2. Ye, *or* you were.
3. He, she, *or* it were.	3. They were.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular—2. Be (thou). *Plural*—2. Be (ye, you).

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *To* be. *Perfect*, *To* have been.

GERUND.

Being. To be.

PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect, Being. *Perfect,* Been. *Compound Perfect,* Having been.

161. CAN.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I can.	1. We can.
2. Thou can -st.	2. Ye, *or* you can.
3. He can.	3. They can.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I cou-l-*d*.	1. We cou-l-*d*.
2. Thou cou-l-*d*-st.	2. Ye, *or* you cou-l-*d*.
3. He cou-l-*d*.	3. They cou-l-*d*.

[COULD. This form is *weak*. The *l* has crept in from false analogy to *should* and *would*.]

[*Shall* and *Will* denote future time.]

162. SHALL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall.	1. We shall.
2. Thou shal-t.	2. Ye, *or* you shall.
3. He shall.	3. They shall.

Past Tense.

Singluar.	Plural.
1. I shoul-*d*.	1. We shoul-*d*.
2. Thou shoul-*d*-st.	2. Ye, *or* you shoul-*d*.
3. He shoul-*d*.	3. They shoul-*d*.

[SHOULD is a weak past form.]

163. WILL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I will.	1. We will.
2. Thou wil-t.	2. Ye, *or* you will.
3. He will.	3. They will.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I woul-*d*.	1. We woul-*d*.
2. Thou woul-*d*-**st.**	2. Ye, *or* you woul-*d*.
3. He woul-*d*.	3. They woul-*d*.

[WOULD is a weak past tense, like *should*.]

164. MAY.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may.	1. We may.
2. Thou may-**est**, may-**st**.	2. Ye, *or* you may.
3. He may.	3. They may.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I migh-*t*.	1. We migh-*t*.
2. Thou migh-*t*-**est**, migh-t-**st**.	2. Ye, *or* you migh-*t*.
2. He migh-*t*.	3. They migh-*t*.

[MIGHT is a weak past tense.]

165. HAVE,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have.	1. We have.
2. Thou ha-**st**.	2. Ye, *or* you have.
3. He ha-**s**, ha-**th**.	3. They have.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I ha-*d*.	1. We ha-*d*.
2. Thou had-**st**.	2. Ye, *or* you ha-*d*.
3. He had.	3. They ha-*d*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular—2. Have (thou). *Plural*—2. Have (ye, you).
Infinitive, *to have*. Imperfect Participle, Hav-*ing*.
Passive Participle, ha-*d*.

HAST = *hav'st* = *havest*. HATH = *hav'th* = *haveth*.
HAS = *hav's* = *haves*. HAD = *hav'd* = *haved*.

[HAD is a weak past form.]

166. DO.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I do.	1. We do.
2. Thou do-**st**, do-**est**.	2. Ye, *or* you do.
3. He doe-**s**, do-**th**, do-**eth**.	3. They do.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I did.	1. We did.
2. Thou did-**st**.	2. Ye, *or* you did.
3. He did.	3. They did.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular—2. Do (thou). *Plural*—2. Do (ye, you).
Infinitive, *to* do.

Imperfect Participle do-*ing*. *Passive Participle* do-*ne*.

[DID is not a weak form, like *had*, but a strong verb.]

167. Auxiliary Verbs :—

I. The Auxiliary of Voice is : *be* (see page 36).

II. The Auxiliaries of Tense are : *Have*, *shall* and *will* (see p. p. 37-38).

III. The Auxiliaries of Mood are : *may*, *can*, and *must* also *should* and *would*.

IV. The Auxiliaries of Form are : *Be* and *do*.

168. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STRONG VERBS

[The forms in italics are *weak*; those marked thus* are *archaic*.]

Pres.	Past.	Pass. Part.
Abide	Abode	Abode.
Arise	Arose	Arisen.
Awake	Awoke	Awoke.
	*Awaked**	Awaked.
Bake	....	Baken.
	Baked	*Baked.*
Bear (bring forth).	Bore, Bare*	Born.
Bear (carry)	Bore, Bare*	Borne.
Begin	Began	Begun.
Behold	Beheld	Beheld, Beholden.
Bid	Bade, Bid	Bidden, Bid.
Bind	Bound	Bound, Bounden†
Blow	Blew	Blown.
Break	Broke, Brake*	Broken.
Chide	Chode,* Chid	Chidden, Chid.
Choose	Chose, Chase*	Chosen.
Cleave (split)	Clove	Cloven.
	Clave	....
	Cleft	*Cleft.*
Climb	Clomb	....
	Climbed	*Climbed.*
Cling	Clung	Clung.
Come	Came	Come.
Crow	Crew	Crown.
	Crowed	*Crowed.*
Do	Did	Done.
Draw	Drew	Drawn.

Pres.	Past.	Pass. Part.
Drink	Drank	Drunk, Drunken.
Drive	Drove,	Drave* Driven.
Eat	Ate	Eaten.
Fall	Fell	Fallen.
Fight	Fought	Fought, Foughten*
Find	Found	Found.
Fling	Flung, Flang*	Flung.
Fly	Flew	Flown.
Forbear	Forbore	Forborne.
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
	Forgat*	Forgot.*
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken.
Freeze	Froze	Frozen.
	....	Frorn, Frore.*
Get	Got, Gat*	Got, Gotten.
Give	Gave	Given.
Go	*Went*	Gone.
Grave	*Graved*	Graven.
Engrave	....	Engraven*
	Engraved	*Engraved.*
Grind	Ground	Ground.
Grow	Grew	Grown.
Hang	Hung	Hung.
	Hanged	*Hanged.*
Heave	Hove*	....
	Heaved	*Heaved.*
Help	....	Holpen*
	Helped	*Helped.*

† *Bounden* is used as an adjective, as in our "*bounden* duty."

Pres.	Past.	Pass. Part.
How	....	Hewn.
	Hewed	*Hewed.*
Hold	Held	Held, Holden*
Know	Knew	Known.
Lade	....	Laden, Loaden*
	Laded	*Laded.*
Lie	Lay	Lain, Lien.*
Lose	....	Lorn, Forlorn.
	Lost	*Lost.*
Melt	....	Molten.
	Melted	*Melted.*
Mow	....	Mown.
	Mowed	*Mowed.*
Ride	Rode, Rid*	Ridden, Rid*
Ring	Rang, Rung*	Rung.
Rise	Rose	Risen.
Rive	....	Riven.
	Rived	*Rived.*
Run	Ran	Run.
See	Saw	Seen.
Seethe	Sod	Sodden, Sod*
Seethe	*Seethed*	*Seethed.*
Shake	Shook	Shaken.
Shave	*Shaved*	*Shaved,* Shaven.
Shear	*Sheared,* Shore*	*Sheared,* Shorn.
Shine	Shone	Shone.
	Shined	Shined*
Shoot	Shot	Shot, Shotten.*
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk.
Shrink	Shrunk*	Shrunken
Sing	Sang, Sung*	Sung.
Sink	Sank	Sunk, Sunken.
Sit	Sat	Sat, Sitten*
Slay	Slew	Slain.
Slide	Slid	Slid, Slidden.
Sling	Slung, Slang*	Slung.
Slink	Slunk	Slunk.
Smite	Smote, Smit*	Smitten, Smit.*
Sow	....	Sown.
	Sowed	*Sowed.*
Speak	Spoke, Spake*	Spoken.
Spin	Spun, Span*	Spun.
Spring	Sprung, Sprang*	Sprung.
Stand	Stood	Stood.
Steal	Stole, Stale*	Stolen.
Sting	Stung, Stang*	Stung.
Stink	Stank	Stunk.
Stride	Strode, Strid*	Stridden.
Strike	Struck	Struck.
	....	Sricken.*
Strive	Strove	Striven.
Swear	Swore	Sworn.
	Sware*	....
Swell	*Swelled*	*Swelled,* Swollen.
Swim	Swam, Swum*	Swum.
Swing	Swung	Swung.
Take	Took	Taken.
Tear	Tore, tare;	Torn.
Thrive	Throve	Thriven.
	Thrived	*Thrived.*
Throw	Threw	Thrown.
Tread	Trod	Trodden, Trod.

Pres.	Past.	Pass. Part.	Pres.	Past.	Pass. Part
Wake	Woke	....	Wring	Wrung,	Wrung.
	Waked	*Waked.*		Wrang*	
Weave	Wove	Woven.	Write	Wrote,	Written.
Win	Won, Wan*	Won.		Writ*	
Wind	Wound	Wound.	Wear	Wore†	Worn.†

† Originally *Weak*. The past tenses of *dig* and *stick* were formerly *weak* so were the passive participles of *hide, rot, show, strew, saw.*

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169. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEAK VERBS APPARENTLY IRREGULAR.

CLASS I.

Present.	Past.	Pass. Part.
Bereave	Bereft	Bereft.
Bereave	Bereaved*	Bereaved*
Beseech	Besought	Besought.
Bring	Brought	Brought.
Burn	Burnt	Burnt.
Buy	Bought	Bought.
Catch	Caught	Caught.
Cleave	Cleft, Clave*	Cleft.
Creep	Crept	Crept.
Deal	Dealt	Dealt.
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt.
Dream	Dreamed	Dreamed.
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt.
Feel	Felt	Felt.
Flee	Fled	Fled.
Have	Had	Had.
Hide	Hid	Hid, Hidden.
Keep	Kept	Kept.
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt.
Lay	Laid	Laid.
Lean	Leant Leaned	Leant. Leaned.
Learn	Learned Learnt	Learned. Learnt.
Leap	Leapt	Leapt.
Leave	Left	Left.

Present.	Past.	Pass. Part.
Lose	Lost	Lost.
Make	Made	Made
Mean	Meant	Meant.
Pay	Paid	Paid.
Pen	Pent Penned	Pent. Penned.
Rap (to transport)	Rapt	Rapt.
Rot	Rotted	Rotten.† Rotted.
Say	Said	Said.
Seek	Sought	Sought.
Sell	Sold	Sold.
Shoe	Shod	Shod.
Sleep	Slept	Slept.
Spell	Spelt	Spelt.
Stay	Staid	Staid, Stayed.*
Sweep	Swept	Swept.
Teach	Taught	Taught.
Tell	Told	Told.
Think	Thought	Thought.
Weep	Wept	Wept.
Work	Wrought	Wrought†
....	Worked	Worked.

† *Rotten* and *Wrought* are now used as adjectives, and as passive participles; as, *wrought* iron, *rotten* wood.

CLASS II.

Present.	Past.	Pass. Part.
Bend	Bent	Bent Bended.
Bleed	Bled	Bled.
Breed	Bred	Bred.
Build	Built	Built.
Cast	Cast	Cast.
Clothe	Clad; Clothed	Clad Clothed.
Cost	Cost	Cost
Cut	Cut	Cut.
Feed	Fed	Fed.
Gild	Gilt Gilded	Gilt Gilded.
Gird	Girt	Girt.
Hit	Hit	Hit.
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt.
Knit	Knit	Knit.
Lead	Led	Led.
Let	Let	Let.
Light	Lit Lighted	Lit Lighted.
Meet	Met	Met.

Present.	Past.	Pass. Part.
Put	Put	Put.
Read	Read	Read.
Rend	Rent	Rent.
Rid	Rid	Rid.
Send	Sent	Sent.
Set	Set	Set.
Shed	Shed	Shed.
Shred	Shred	Shred.
Shut	Shut	Shut.
Slit	Slit	Slit
Speed	Sped	Sped.
Spend	Spent	Spent.
Spit	Spit, Spat;	Spit.
Split	Split	Split.
Spread	Spread	Spread.
Sweat	Sweat	Sweat.
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust.
Wet	Wet, Wetted	Wet, Wetted.
Whet	Whet, Whetted	Whet, Whetted.

[160-69. *Morris.*]

170. SEVENTH PARSING MODEL.

"He has come to see you."

He —A pronoun of the 3rd person, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case to the verb "has come" *or* nominative case being the subject of "has come."

has come*—An intransitive verb, of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "he."

* The verb *has* and *come* may be parsed separately as follows:

has—An aux. verb to "come," indicating perfect tense.

come—A past participle from the intransitive verb "to come," referring to "he." *or*

a past participle forming with *has* a perfect tense.

[E. Parsing p. p. 31-43]

to see—A transitive verb, of the strong conjugation, active voice, infinitive mood of purpose, depending upon "has come."

or

governed by the verb "has come."

or thus :—

to—A preposition expressing purpose, and having for its object "see."

see—An infinitive of purpose (*or gerundial* infinitive), neuter gender, singular number, dative case, being the object of the preposition "to."

EXERCISE VII.

PARSE :

1. The mother, who had taught her children to be kind and gentle, did not turn the poor, hungry, lame dog away. 2. Men go to the forest to hunt the bear. 3. There was a farmer, who had a little gate which opened from his yard into a field. 4. What does she mean by that roar? 5. His master rose, pointed his gun, and fired.

CHAPTER VI.

ADVERBS.

171 An **Adverb** is a word which modifies a *verb*, an *adjective* or another *adverb*, as, He writes *badly*; The book is *too* long; He reads *very* badly.

172. Adverbs may be divided according to their meaning into the following classes.

I.	**Adverbs of Time** : ...	*Always, before, now, then, &c.*
II.	**Adverbs of Place** : ...	*Here, there, where, &c.*
III.	**Adverbs of Quality**	Manner : *Thus, well, &c.* Degree : *Too, very, &c.*
IV.	**Adverbs of Quantity**	Measure : *Much, little, &c.* Number and Order : *Once, firstly, &c.*
V.	**Adverbs of Mood :**	Affirmation : *Yes, certainly, &c.* Negation : *No, not.* Probability and Doubt : *Perhaps, likely, &c.*

VI. **Adverbs of Cause and Effect:** ... ... *Therefore, hence, &c.*

NOTE.—(*a*) *Yes* and *no*, originally adverbs, have become more *exclamations* or interjections. (*Morris.*)

When *yes no* and *certainly* stand alone they stand for *a whole sentence.* (*Mätzner.*)

Yes is not an adverb, but an adverb and verb in one word (*Mason.*)

(*b*) Adverbs that relate to *time, place* and *manner* are generally connected with *verbs or participles*; adverbs that relate to *degree* with *adjectives* or *adverbs.*

INFLEXION.

173 Some Adverbs are compared—by adding *er* and *est* or by prefixing *more* and *most*; as, soon, soon*er*, soon*est*; cautiously, *more* cautiously, *most* cautiously.

174. Some Adverbs are compared Irregularly.

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Well	better	best.
Ill	worse	worst.
Much	more	most.
Forth	further	furthest.
Far	farther	farthest.
Late	later	last.

175. Interrogative Adverbs are those which are used in asking questions; as, *Why* do you make haste?

176. Relative Adverbs are those which (besides modifying some verb, adjective, or adverb,) join sentences; as, He went *when* I arrived. They are also called *Conjunctive Adverbs.*

177. Two or more words having the force of an Adverb form an **Adverbial Phrase** or a **Compound Adverb**; as, *At once, by and by, now and then, in general,* &c.

For the mode of distinguishing Adverbs from Prepositions. See E. Parsing p 59 b.

Questions.

What is an *Adverb*? How many *kinds* of Adverb are there? Name the different kinds. Give examples of Adverbs modifying verbs. What are *yes* and *no?* What are *Interrogative Adverbs?* What are *Relative Adverbs?* How are Adverbs *compared?* Give some examples of *Irregular Comparison.* Mention some *Compound Adverbs.*

178. SEVENTH PARSING MODEL.

"You really have made great progress."

You—A second personal pronoun, common gender, plural number, nominative case, to the verb "have made." *or* nominative case being the subject of "have made,"

really—An adverb of mood, modifying the verb "have made."

have made*—A transitive verb, of the weak conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense, second person, plural, agreeing with its subject "you."

great—An adjective of quality, positive degree qualifying the noun "progress," *or* thus :—

An adjective, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case) agreeing with "progress,"

progress—An abstract noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the transitive verb "have made." *or* accusative case, being the object of "have made,"

* See page 48 foot note.

EXERCISE VIII.

PARSE :—

1. They ate the leaves and threw the tea away. 2. Fix your own price ; you shall be paid at once. 3. He played away with the rest and enjoyed the game heartily. 4. I will not take money. 5. Where is he to be found? 6. Learn your lesson first and then go out to play. 7. Then outspake brave Horatius—Death cometh soon or late.

CHAPTER VII.

PREPOSITIONS.

179. **Prepositions** join words to mark certain relations; as, The book is *on* the table.

Prepositions are so called because they are generally *placed before* the words which they show to be related to other words.

Prepositions express the relation of things to other things, or the relation of things to their actions or attributes.

180. The most common relations expressed by prepositions are *place, time, manner, cause.*

181. The preposition is used to show the relation between

1. A *noun* (or *pronoun*) and another *noun* (or *pronoun*): as, There is a book *on* the table.
2. A *noun* (or *pronoun*) and an *adjective;* as, He is fond *of* his book.
3. A *noun* (or *pronoun*) and a *verb;* as, John goes *to* school in time.
4. A *noun* (or *pronoun*) and an *adverb;* as, I have tricked him sufficiently *for* my purpose.
5. A *noun* (or *pronoun*) and an *interjection;* as, Alas, *for* me!

182. The noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is in the objective case, and is said to be governed by the preposition.

183. Prepositions are either **Simple** or **Compound.**

1. Simple:

   at, by, in, of, off, out, to, up, with, on.

2. Compound:

   Af-ter, be-hind, in-to; a-mong; a-gain, be-side, owing to, notwithstanding.

Short phrases used as Prepositions are called **Phrase Prepositions,** or **Prepositional Phrases;** as, *according to, by means of, on account of &c.*

[**For the mode of distinguishing Prepositions from Adverbs see E. P. p. 56b, 62.**]

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

A, about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, but, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, from. In, into. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over. Regarding, respecting, round. Save, saving, since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, toward, towards. Under, underneath, until, up, upon. With, within, without.

Questions.

What is a *Preposition?* Why are Prepositions so called? What *relations* are expressed by the preposition? What case do prepositions govern? Mention *simple prepositons.* Mention some *Compound Prepositions.* What are *Phrase Prepositions?*

184. EIGHTH PARSING MODEL.

"There is a book on the table."

There—A preparatory adverb, modifying the verb "is."
[See E. P. p. 59c.]

is—An intransitive verb of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "book."

a—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "book."

or thus :—

An indefinite article, (neuter gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "book."

book—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "is." *or*

Nominative case, being the subject of "is."

on—A preposition, governing the noun "table." [*Latham, Mason, Adam, Angus.*) *or* thus :—

on—A preposition, object "table." (*Abbott.*)

or thus :—

on—A preposition showing the relation (of place) between it object "table" and "book." (*Mätzner, Jacob*).

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "table."

or thus :—

The definite article, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "table."

table—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "on" *or* accusative case, being the object of "on"

[E. P. p. 60-62].

EXERCISE IX.

PARSE :—

1. Two men were going through a forest. 2. This was done by the dog for several days. 3. I am at home. 4. There is a garden behind the house. 5. Run round the table. 6. We walked along the road. She stayed within the house.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

185. A **Conjunction** is a word which *joins* words and sentences *together*; as, The fox *and* the goat.

186. Conjunctions are of two kinds :—(1) **Co-ordinate** Conjunctions; (2) **Sub-ordinate** Conjunctions.

187. Co-ordinate Conjunctions are those which join two independent sentences. They are: *And, either, or, neither, nor, but, also, moreover, besides &c.*

188. Sub-ordinate Conjunctions are those which join a principal sentence to another that depends upon it for its full meaning. They are: *For, because, since, as, if, unless, lest, that, whether, till, ere, hence, while, than, so, &c.*

[Some knowledge of the Analysis of sentences is necessary to distinguish to which of the above classes Conjunctions belong.]

189. Grammarians formerly divided Conjunctions into two classes:

Copulative and *Disjunctive*.

190. A **Copulative** Conjunction is one which joins two sentences, and at the same time unites their meaning; as, James *and* John went.

191. A **Disjunctive** Conjunction is one which joins sentences but at the same time disconnects their meaning; as, He is great, *but* he is not good.

[This classification is now generally given up.]

192. Some Conjunctions are used in pairs and are called **Correlatives**: as, *Either—or*, *neither—nor*; *so—as*; *such—that*; *&c.*

193. Such expressions; as, *Likewise*, *in order that*, *so that*, *nevertheless*, *provided that*, *&c.* are *Compound Conjunctions*.

194. The Conjunctions in most general use are:—

Also, although, *and*, *as*, *Because*, both, *but*, *Either*, else, even, except, *For*, However, *If*, *Lest*, *Neither*, *nor*, notwithstanding, *Or*, Provided, Save, *since*, so, *Than*, *that*, then, *therefore*, *though*, Unless, Whereas, *whether*, *Yet*.

Questions.

What is a *Conjunction?* How many *kinds* of conjunctions are there? What are *Co-ordinate* conjunctions? What are *Sub-ordinate* conjunctions? Into what two classes did grammarians formerly divide conjunctions? What is a Copulative *conjunction?* What is a *disjunctive* conjunction? What are *Correlative* conjunctions? What are *Compound* conjunctions? Give some examples of conjunctions.

[For the mode of distinguishing *Conjunctions* from Adverbs see E. P. p. 66.]

195. TENTH PARSING MODEL.

"Though he was in a passion, he stopped."

Though—A subordinate conjunction, joining "he stopped" to "he was in a passion." [*Morris*.]

or thus:—

A disjunctive conjunction, joining "he was in a passion." and "he stopped." [*Latham*.]

he—A pronoun of the third person, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case to the verb "was." *or*
nominative case, being the subject of "was."

was—An intransitive verb of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "he."

in—A preposition, governing the noun "passion."

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of the sphere of action between its) object "passion" (and "was.")

a—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "passion."

or thus :—

An indefinite article, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "passion."

passion—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "in" *or*
accusative case, being the object of "in."

he—A pronoun of the third person, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "stopped" *or*
nominative case, being the subject of "stopped."

stopped—An intransitive verb, of the weak conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "he."

EXERCISE X.

PARSE :—

1. They ate the leaves and threw the tea away. 2. He was a lazy boy and grew up to be a lazy man. 3. Better face a danger than be always in fear. 4. A fellow once boasted that the king had spoken to him. 5. John is taller than Charles. 6. I have no other home than this.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERJECTIONS.

196. An **Interjection** is a word used to express sudden feeling; as, "Oh! you have hurt my hand." "Hollo! what's the matter?"

Interjections do not stand in grammatical relation to any other word in the sentence. [However see E. P. p. 66 a.]

197. Any of the leading parts of speech used in exclamation is an Interjection; as, Mary! Strange! Hail! Away! Well!

198. The Interjections which are chiefly used are:—

Adieu! ah! alas! away! Fie! Ha! hark! hush! Lo! Oh! off! Pshaw!

Questions.

What is an *Interjection?* What *parts of speech* may be used as Interjections? Give examples.

199. ELEVENTH PARSING MODEL.

"Hark! the little lambs are bleating."

Hark!—An Interjection.

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "lambs."

or thus:—

The definite article, (neuter gender, plural number, nominative case), agreeing with "lambs."

little—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "lambs." *or* thus:—

An adjective of quality, (neuter gender, plural number, nominative case), agreeing with "lambs."

lambs—A common noun, neuter gender, plural number, nominative case to the verb "are bleating." *or*

nominative case, being the subject of "are bleating."

are bleating*—An intransitive verb of the weak conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person, plural, agreeing with its subject "lambs."

EXERCISE XI.

PARSE:—

1. "Hold, Hold!" cried the fisherman 2. Hollo! What's the matter? 3. Stop, brother!—Oh stop! 4. Set me free! 5. Hurrah for the sea-side! 6. Hurrah! hurrah! joy! joy! Bobby is safe! the shark is killed! Hurrah! hurrah!

---

* are—An auxiliary verb to "bleating" indicating present tense, progressive form.

bleating—An imperfect participle, referring to "lambs."

or thus:—

An imperfect participle, forming with *are* a present tense progressive form.

CHAPTER X.

"The capacity of parsing individual words with accuracy is now expected of all the more advanced scholars in every well conducted school."—**Morell.**

199. SPECIMEN PARSING.

I. "It may be convenient to indicate here the different methods of parsing in use in grammar.

II. *To parse* is to take the various parts of a sentence by themselves and explain them.

III. The simplest mode of parsing is to take the different words of a sentence and refer them to their parts of speech, stating merely what they qualify or govern: e. g.—

"When a writer reasons, we look only for perspicuity."

When—An adverb of time, modifying "reasons."
a—An article or Demonstrative adjective.
writer—A common noun, nominative to "reasons."
reasons—An active intransitive verb.
we—A pronoun, first person, nominative to "look."
look—An active intransitive verb.
only—An adverb, modifying the verb "look."
for—A preposition, governing "perspicuity." *or* 'look for,' an active transitive verb.

This is the **first** and simplest **mode** of parsing. It classifies *words*, and adds just enough of syntax to show that it is a sentence we are parsing, and not a collection of unconnected forms.

IV. The **Second method** of parsing is to add to this classification of words an analysis and explanation of them according to their "*accidence*," and to give besides the common rules of syntax."

V. **Third method:** Or we may carry this system of parsing still further and give all the particulars of every word." [*Angus* 352-355.]

§ 1. "A gentleman, who was looking from a window on the other side of the street, saw what the wicked boy had done."

A—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "gentleman," [*Morell.*]

or thus :—

An indefinite article, (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "gentleman." [*Jacob.*]

gentleman—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "saw." [*Bain.*] *or*

nominative case, being the subject of "saw." [*Morris.*]

who—A relative pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, (third person, agreeing with its antecedent "gentleman,") nominative case, to the verb "was looking." *or*

nominative case, being the subject of "was looking."

was looking*—An intransitive verb, of the weak conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person singular, agreeing with its subject "was looking."

from—A preposition, governing the noun "window." [*Latham.*]

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of place between its) object "window" (and "was looking.") [*Mätzner. Jacob.*]

a—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "window."

or thus :—

An indefinite article, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "window." [*Jacob.*]

window—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case governed by the preposition "from." [*Latham. Bain.*] *or*

accusative case, being the object of "from." [*Abbott. Jacob.*]

on—A preposition, governing the noun "side."

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*The verbs *was* and *looking* may be parsed separately as follows :—

was—An auxiliary verb to "looking," indicating past tense, progressive form.

looking—An imperfect participle from the intransitive verb "to look," referring to "who" and forming with *was* a past tense, progressive form.

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of place between its) object "side" (and was "looking)."

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "side." [*Morell.*)

or thus :—

The definite article, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "side." [*Jacob.*]

other—An indefinite numeral adjective (of quantity), qualifying the noun "side." *or* thus :—

An indefinite numeral adjective, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "side." [*Angus. Jacob.*]

side—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "on" *or*

accusative case, being the object of "on."

of—A preposition, governing the noun "street."

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of place, between its) object "street" (and "side)."

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "street."

or thus :—

The definite article, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "street."

street—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "of." *or*

accusative case, being the object of "of."

saw—A transitive verb, of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person singular, agreeing with its subject "gentleman." *or*

agreeing with its nominative "gentleman."

what—A relative pronoun including both the relative and the antecedent, neuter gender, singular number, third person, What is equivalent to "that which" *or* "the thing which." "That" accusative case, being the object of "saw," and "which" accusative case being the object of "had done."

the—The definite article, limiting the noun, "boy."

or thus :—

The definite article, (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "boy."

wicked—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "boy." *or* thus :—

An adjective, (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "boy."

boy—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, being the subject of "had done." *or*

nominative case, to the verb "had done."

had done*—A transitive verb of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "boy." *or*

agreeing with its nominative "boy."

§ 2. "All the people willingly brought him their offerings into the city."

All—An indefinite numeral adjective, qualifying the noun "people." *or* thus :—

An indefinite numeral adjective, (common gender, plural number, nominative case), agreeing with "people."

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "people."

or thus :—

The definite article, (common gender, plural number, nominative case), agreeing with "people."

people—A common noun, common gender, plural number, nominative case, being the subject of "brought." *or*

nominative case, to the verb "brought."

willingly—An adverb (of manner), modifying the verb "brought."

brought—A transitive verb, of the weak conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person, plural, agreeing with its subject "people."

him—A pronoun of the third person, masculine gender, singular number, dative case, being the indirect object of "brought."

their—A pronoun of the third person, common gender, plural number, genitive case depending upon "offerings." (*Mason*)

or

possessive case, governed by the noun "offerings." (*Latham*)

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*The verbs *had* and *done* may be parsed separately as follows :—

had—An auxiliary verb to "done," indicating pluperfect tense.

done—A perfect participle from the transitive verb "to do" referring to "which" (included in "what") ; and forming with *had* a pluperfect tense.

offerings—A common noun, neuter gender, plural number, accusative case, being the object of "brought."

into—A preposition, governing the noun "city."

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of place, between its) object "city" (and "brought.")

city—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "into." *or* accusative case, being the object of "into."

§ 3. "A king sat on the rocky brow
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis
And ships in thousands lay below."

A—An indefinite article, limiting the noun "king"

or thus :—

An indefinite article, (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case,) agreeing with "king."

king—A common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to the verb "sat" *or* nominative case, being the subject of "sat."

on—A preposition, governing the noun "brow."

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of place, between its) object "brow" (and "sat.")

sat—An intransitive verb, of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "king."

the—The definite article, limiting the noun "brow."

or thus :—

The definite article, (neuter gender, singular nnmber, accusative case), agreeing with "brow."

rocky—An adjective of quality, positive degree, qualifying the noun "brow." *or* thus :—

An adjective of quality, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case) agreeing with brow."

brow—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "on." *or* accusative case, being the object of "on."

that—A relative pronoun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, agreeing with its antecedent "brow,' nominative case, to the verb "looks" *or*
nominative case, being the subject of "looks."

looks—An intransitive verb, of the weak conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "that."

o'er—A preposition, governing the noun "Salamis."

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation of place, between its) object "Salamis," (and "looks.")

sea-born—An adjective of quality, qualifying the noun "Salamis."

or thus :—

An adjective of quality, (neuter gender, singular number, accusative case), agreeing with "Salamis."

Salamis—A proper noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "o'er." *or*
accusative case, being the object of "o'er."

and—A copulative conjunction, joining the sentences "A king sat" &c. and "Ships in thousands" &c. [*Latham.*]

or thus :—

A co-ordinate (cumulative) conjunction, joining "Ships in thousands lay below" to "A king sat" &c. [*Morris.*]

Ships—A common noun, neuter gender, plural number, nominative case, to the verb "lay." *or*
nominative case, being the subject of "lay."

in—A preposition governing the noun "thousands.

or thus :—

A preposition, (showing the relation between its) object "thousands" (and "ships.")

thousands—A common noun, neuter gender, plural number objective case, governed by the preposition "in" *or*
accusative case, being the object of "in."

lay—An intransitive verb, of the strong conjugation, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, third person, plural, agreeing with its subject "ships."

below—An adverb, (of place), modifying the verb "lay."

§ 4. "**If** he **were** here, he would think differently."

If—A copulative conjunction, joining the sentences "he would think differently," and "he were here"; and indicating subjunctive mood.

or thus :—

If—A sub-ordinate conjunction, joining "he would think differently" to "he were here."

were—An intransitive verb, of the strong conjugation, active voice, subjunctive mood, past tense, third person, singular, agreeing with its subject "he." [E. P. p. 36 a.]

§ 5 "**It** is useless **to ask** him."

It—A pronoun of the third person, neuter gender, singular number, nominative case, being the *preparatory* subject of "is."

'**To ask**' forms the real subject of "is," and governs "him" in the objective case. [E. P. p. 22 a.]

§ 6. "**Let me see** that."

Let—A transitive verb, of the weak conjugation, active voice, imperative mood, second person plural, agreeing with its subject "you" understood.

me—A first personal pronoun, common gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the transitive verb "let" *or* accusative case being the object of "let."

see—A transitive verb of the strong conjugation, active voice, infinitive mood, depending on the verb "let." [*Mason.*]

§ 7. "I came **to tell** you."

to tell—A gerundial infinitive, expressing purpose, governed by "came."

or thus :—

to—A preposition, expressing purpose and having for its object "tell." [*Jacob.*]

tell—A gerundial infinitive (*or* an infinitive of purpose) neuter gender, singular number, dative case, being the object of the preposition "to." [*Jacob.*]

§ 8. "He was aroused by the **striking** of the clock."

striking—A verbal noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "by." [E. P. p. 54.]

§ 9. "He made a noise by **striking** the gong"

striking—A gerund, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "by."

gong—A common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case governed by the gerund "striking."

§ 10. "I saw a boy **striking** a dog."

striking—A present participle, from the transitive verb "to strike," referring to "boy"

or thus :—

striking—An active imperfect participle, (masculine gender, singular number, nominative case), agreeing with "boy,"

[*Angus. Jacob.*]

§ 11. "It was a **striking** remark."

striking—A participial adjective, qualifying the noun "remark."

§ 12. "He is delighted in **having succeeded** in his design."

having succeeded—A compound gerund, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "in."

§ 13. "He is desirous of **being** admired."

being admired—A compound gerund, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, governed by the preposition "of."

FINIS.